

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KOTAH STATE
FOR THE
SAMVAT YEAR 1968.

(1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

—
BY
DIWAN BAHADUR
CHAUBE RAGHUNATH DAS, C. S. I.,
DIWAN

—
KOTAH
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—
1912.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHIMAHENDRA,

MAHARAO RAJA MAJOR SIR, UMED SINGHJI,

BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

May it please Your Highness—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Kotah State for the Samvat year 1968 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

RAGHUNATH DAS,

Diwan, Kotah State.

Kotah,

Dated 9th November, 1912.

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CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. *The area of the State including the 8 fiefs is 5,684 square miles and the population 6,39,089 souls according to the Census of 1911. The gross revenue calculated on the average of the last five years is Rs. 35,72,847. A tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 is paid to Government and, in addition, a sum of two lakhs is contributed for the maintenance of the Deoli Regiment. A further sum of Rs. 14,397-13-9 (local Jaipur coin) is paid to Jaipur on account of tribute due by the Kotris whose allegiance was transferred to Kotah early in the Nineteenth Century.*

Haras and Haraoti.

2. *Kotah is a Hara State and occupies an important position in the Haraoti or Harawati—the land of the Hara.*

The Chauhans are one of the most illustrious of the 36 royal races of India and among their 24 Sakhlas (branches) the Haras are the most important. They trace their descent from Raja Manikrai the King of Ajmer and the first Chief in Rajputana who in A.D. 685 tried to stem the Mahomedan invasion. Rao Deva one of the descendants of this line of kings founded the town of Bundi in 1342 in the Bando Pass (Nal). In the year A.D. 1579 Madhosinghji a Great Grandson of Rao Surjan and the second son of Rao Ratan Chief of Bundi, obtained from the Emperor Jahangir, Kotah and its dependencies by a direct and independent grant and assumed the title of Raja. Bhimsinghji the seventh Ruler of Kotah, who reigned from A.D. 1708 to 1720, considerably extended the boundaries of the State and was the first Chief who assumed the title of Maharao, on whom the dignity of "Punj Hazari" was conferred by the Delhi Emperor, and who also obtained the orange coloured banner and used it as the State Standard. It was in the time of Maharao Umed Singhji I that his famous Minister Zalim Singh made, in the year A.D. 1817 on behalf of Kotah, the first treaty in Rajputana with the British Government,—and succeeded in getting a supplementary article added to the said treaty by which the administration of the State was vested in Zalimsingh and his heirs and successors in perpetuity. When however Maharao Ram Singhji succeeded his uncle Kishor Singhji in A.D. 1828, disputes between him and his then minister Madan Singh the grandson of Zalim Singh arose and the Government of India seeing that the arrangement of a hereditary minister was practically unworkable decided, in the year A.D. 1838 with the consent of Maharao Ramsinghji, to separate 17 of the Kotah districts to be formed into a new principality Thalawar and bestowed it on Raj Rana Madansinghji his heirs and successors. The present Maharao H. H. Major Sir, Umed Singhji G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born on the 15th September 1873 and succeeded to the Gaadi by adoption in the year

A.D. 1889 on the death of Maharao Shatrusalji, is the 17th Chief of Kotah and is in his 40th year. On the death of his first wife, the eldest daughter of H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, the head of the Sesodias, H. H. married the daughter of H. H. the Rao of Kutch of the Jarija clan of Rajputs. H. H. is also married to the sister of the Thakur of Isarda in Jaipur a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Sub-clan. A son and heir was born to H. H. on the morning of the 14th September 1909, and has been given the name of BHIM SINGH.

Under the benign rule of H. H. Maharao Umed Singhji the State has made considerable progress. In the year 1899 on the formation of the new State of Jhalawar 15 out of the 17 districts transferred as stated above, were restored to Kotah. Roads and communications have vastly improved and extended. The G. I. P. Ry. branch from Guna via Baran joins at Kotah the Nagda Muttra line of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. British coins and weights have been introduced. There is postal unity with the Post offices in British India. A revised Land Revenue Settlement has been made. Judicial and Police departments have been reorganised and strengthened. Dispensaries are opened all over the State and Education has made satisfactory advancement. Among the numerous public buildings round about the City of Kotah Umed Bhawan—the new Palace forms a striking and imposing object in the landscape. Other public works of special importance are Guest House, the Crosthwaite Institute in the public gardens and the Herbert High School.

Notable and Important Events.

Among the notable events of the year the most important were the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and the visit to Kotah of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

3. His Majesty George the Fifth King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, having by a Royal Proclamation of the 23rd March 1911 expressed His wish and desire to hold at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 an Imperial Darbar for the purpose of calling to His presence the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and other Officers; the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States; and the Representatives of all the Provinces of His Indian Empire: and Himself making known to them all and to the people of India the Solemnity of His Royal Coronation, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India invited His Highness the Maharao to Delhi to be present on that auspicious occasion. In response to that invitation His Highness left Kotah by a special train on the 27th November 1911 and reached the Kingsway Station Delhi next morning at 10-5. The arrival was public and all formalities appertaining to the ceremony were duly gone into. His Highness and party drove to the Kotah Camp which was reached at 10-30 A.M.

4. The number of followers was limited to 500. The European officers and friends of His Highness who resided in his camp during the Darbar period were Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bruce Berkeley, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Carr White, Mr. and Mrs. Devon, Mr. Montague Sherard Daves Butler, M.A., I.C.S., C.V.O., C.I.E., of the Home Department.

The leading Sardars and high officials who formed suite of His Highness were Apji Govind Singhji of Koila, Raj Bijya Singhji of Kunari, Thakur Sheodan Singhji of Sarthal, Diwan Bahadur Chaupe Raghunath Das, Maharaja Madho Singhji of Gainta, Kanwar Onkar Singhji of Palaita, Rai Bahadur Munshi Sheo Pratap, Private Secretary to His Highness and Pandit Purushottam Rao of Sarola.

His Highness having reached Delhi on the 28th November had the advantage of participating in the various rehearsals that took place between the 1st and the 6th December.

7th December 1911—Public Entry and Royal Procession of their Majesties.

5. On the morning of the 7th December the Royal train from Bombay arrived at the Railway Station in the Salemgarh bastion of the Fort at Delhi. Their Imperial Majesties were received on the platform by their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Governors and Heads of the Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and the High officials (Military and Civil) of Government. After the high officials had been presented by His Excellency the Governor-General, Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to a pavilion within the Fort-wall where the Ruling Chiefs had the honor of being presented in their order, Their Majesties receiving the Ruling Chiefs standing. After this reception Their Majesties moved in procession from the Fort through the principal streets of the city to the ridge where they were greeted by the representatives of British India in a special pavilion and after graciously receiving from them a short address which was presented by the Vice-President of the Governor-General's Legislative Council proceeded to Their Camp.

As prearranged the Procession of Their Majesties was followed by a procession of the Ruling Chiefs in their order of precedence, and in this procession the "Lawazma" that attended His Highness the Maharao Sahib was as stated below:—

2 Chanwars, 2 Morghhals, 1 Karni, 2 Adani, 2 Umbrella, 1 Pankha
 4 Ban, 4 Ballams, 4 Jalusi Bans (Golden and silver), 4 Jalusi Bans (Ordinary), 4 Khasa horses including one charger, 2 Dhal (1)- Khanda (1)- carried by Pasbans, 2 Guns carried by Barqandaz, 2 Golden Chharis, 2 Silver Chharis, 2 Harkaras, 12 Coachmen and Syces.

There were four carriages. In the State carriage besides His Highness sat Lieutenant Colonel R.B. Berkeley the Political Agent, while Ap Govindsinghji of Koela and Kanwar Onkarsinghji of Palaita occupied front seats.

In the first carriage were Raj Bijaya Singhji of Kunari and Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das the Diwan.

The second carriage conveyed Maharaja Madho Singhji of Gainta and Thakur Sheodan Singhji of Sarthal.

In the third carriage were Rai Bahadur Munshi Sheo Pratap, Pandit Purushottam Rao of Sarola and Risaldar Deo Singh.

6. On the afternoon of the 7th and the mornings of the 8th and 9th December the King-Emperor received visits from the principal Ruling Chiefs. The return visits to these Chiefs were paid by H. E. the Viceroy.

On the afternoon of the 8th His Imperial Majesty laid the Memorial Stone of the "All India King Edward Memorial". This was made the occasion of a State ceremony to which Ruling Chiefs, Princes and other Notables were invited. They were also invited on the morning of Monday the 11th December when His Majesty the King Emperor presented colors to regiments (three British and two Indian) on the Polo Ground.

12th December—The Coronation Darbar.

7. Early on the morning of the 12th December His Highness had the gratification to learn from an autograph letter of His Excellency Lord Hardinge that His Majesty the King Emperor of India was graciously pleased to appoint him to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Needless to say this high mark of Imperial favour gave widespread satisfaction throughout the State and was a source of great pleasure to the brother Chiefs and innumerable friends, both European and Indian, of His Highness.

The various functions and ceremonies that were performed or celebrated during Their Majesties' stay at Delhi from the 7th to the 16th December were each and all grand and stirring in themselves. But the crowning Royal function of them all was of course the Coronation Darbar held on the morning of the 12th December in the amphitheatre. The site selected for the auspicious ceremony was the historical site where two Imperial Darbars of 1877 and 1903 had already been held.

His Highness accompanied by Col. Berkeley, the Diwan and Apji of Koela drove in his State Carriage which was followed by four more carriages conveying his other Sardars and Officials who had the honor of being invited to the Darbar as privileged spectators. By 10-45 o'clock all were in their seats.

In the Darbar arena there were two amphitheatres. The smaller of these was for the Governors, Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Governors, and other high officials; the Ruling Chiefs, the Darbaris of British India and Native States, the guests in Government Camps and privileged spectators. The larger one was intended for the general public and had enough ground to accommodate over 50,000 persons. On this 5,000 places were reserved for school children and 11,000 for spectators with

tickets. The remaining portions were open to the public. The arena was occupied by troops.

Shortly after 11-30 A.M. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived and took their seats on the platform in the Darbar Shamiana to the right of the Throne.

Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress proceeded from their Camp in state and a few minutes before noon reached the Darbar Amphitheatre. The Royal Procession, on this occasion was in its pomp and grandeur, a sight wonderfully unique, imposing and awe-inspiring.

As Their Majesties' carriage entered the Darbar arena all the Darbaris present rose to a man and did not resume their seats until Their Majesties had taken their seats on the State chairs in the Darbar Shamiana.

As His Imperial Majesty rose to deliver His Speech all the Darbaris rose once more and remained standing the whole time that the speech lasted.

Speech of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor at the Darbar

8. "It is with genuine feeling of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you. This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual though happy burden of toil. But in spite of time and distance, the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home"

"In doing so I have fulfilled the wish expressed in my message of last July to announce to you in person my Coronation celebrated on the 22nd of June in Westminster Abbey, when by the Grace of God the Crown of my Forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony."

"By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful peoples of India, and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire."

"It was moreover my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi."

"It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the Representatives of the peoples and deputations from the Military Forces of my Indian Dominions".

"I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render."

"I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate good will unites Princes and people with me on this historic occasion."

"In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my especial favour and consideration, and these I will later on to-day cause to be announced by my Governor-General to this assembly."

"Finally I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment."

"May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my People and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity."

"To all present,
feudatories and subjects, I tender our loving greeting."

9. After receiving the homage of the Governors, Ruling Chiefs and Representatives of British India at the Royal Shamiana Their Imperial Majesties walked in a stately procession to the Royal Pavilion in the centre of the Arena where the Royal Proclamation was read by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Announcement by His Excellency the Governor-General.

"To all to whom these presents may come:—

"By the command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, His Governor-General do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs, and benefactions, which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion."

"Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure the Government of India have resolved with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided in recognition of a very commendable demand, to set themselves to making education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose at once to devote 50 Lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale."

"Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of His forces by land and sea, the King Emperor has charged me to announce the

award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists both of His British Army in India and of His Indian Army to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine and to all permanent employes of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the Military estimates whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly."

"Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that from henceforth the loyal Native officers, men and reservists of His Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour."

"That membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Darbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class, and by one hundred appointments in the second class, and that, in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made."

"That from henceforth Indian Officers of the frontier Militia Corps and the Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid order."

"That special grants of land, or assignments, or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain Native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honorable service."

"And that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of diseased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall, with effect from the date of this Durbar, hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or re-marriage."

"Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of His Civil Services His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the Civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly."

"Further, it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be, granted the titles of Diwan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib, shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honor; and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-ulma shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India."

"Moreover, in commemoration of this Darbar, and as a reward for conspicuous public service, certain grants of land, free of revenue, tenable

for the life of the grantee, or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North-Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan."

"In His gracious solicitude for the welfare of His loyal Indian Princes, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no Nazrana payments shall be made upon succession to their States. And sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-Jurisdictional estates in Kathiawar and Gujerat and also by the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar, will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part under the orders of the Government of India."

"In token of His appreciation of the Imperial Service Troops, certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India shall be made."

"In the exercise of His Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion, His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners, now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours, shall be released from imprisonment and that all those civil debtors now in prison, whose debts may be small and due not to fraud, but to real poverty, shall be discharged and that their debts shall be paid."

"The persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared."

"God save the King Emperor."

10. After the Viceroys had proclaimed the royal boons in front of the Thrones at the pavilion Their Imperial Majesties rose once more and returned in the same Stately procession from the pavilion to the Shamiana and there standing in front of His throne His Imperial Majesty made His famous announcement.

Announcement by His Imperial Majesty.

"We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of Our Ministers tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council, We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor General in Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India in Council may in due course determine."

"It is Our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India, and the greater prosperity and happiness of Our beloved people".

11. After the departure of their Majesties on the morning of the 16th December His Highness the Maharao Sahib left Delhi in the afternoon by a special train which reached Kotah early next morning.

12. The onerous duties of the Camp Officer at Delhi were entrusted to Mr. Devon the State Engineer and His Highness is pleased that he performed them so well. The general plan of the camp and the laying out of its grounds but more especially the frontage were greatly admired, and the credit for the successful carrying out of the arrangements is also due to Mr. Devon.

Coronation Darbar Celebrations at Kotah.

13. The following celebrations were held at Kotah City and in the districts on the 12th December 1911 in commemoration of the Coronation Darbar of Delhi :—

I. At the Capital.

(1) A local Darbar was held at 12 noon at the Crosthwaite Institute in the Public Gardens to which all the Sardars, Jagirdars, and State officials present in Kotah as well as Sahukars and other gentlemen of the city were invited. Pandit Bishan Lal Kaul, Bar-at-Law, the Judge of Kotah read the Proclamation and exhibited the portrait of His Imperial Majesty George V to the assembly.

(2) A Royal salute of 101 guns was fired.

(3) In the evening all important Public buildings in the city like the Hawa Mahal in the Fort, Jubilee Hospital, Balay Clock Tower, Kotwali and the Government Post Office were illuminated.

(4) The citizens arranged to celebrate the auspicious day by getting up picnics and amusements of all sorts according to their taste and inclination.

(5) All the poor in the city were fed.

(6) All prisoners in the Jail were given holiday and good food.

(7) 51 prisoners were released and the rest were granted remissions in their sentences.

II. The Muffassil.

(1) A Coronation Darbar was held at the head quarters of each Nizamat in the same manner as at the Capital—the proclamation being read and the portrait of His Majesty exhibited by the Nazim of the Paigana in a Jalsa convened for the purpose.

(2) The occasion for the rejoicings having been explained to the people they devised their amusements in their own way. The Nazims illuminated their office buildings and displayed fireworks at night.

(3) Sweetmeats were distributed to school children throughout the State.

(4) 7th December, the date appointed for the State Entry and the 12th, on which day the Imperial Darbar was held at Delhi were observed as public holidays throughout the State.

Visit of Her Imperial Majesty Mary the Queen Empress of India.

1911.

14. His Highness the Maharao having expressed his earnest wish that Their Majesties, the King Emperor and Queen Empress of India might be graciously pleased to do him the honour of a visit to his Capital received the following reply from his Excellency the Viceroy dated the 9th October 1911:—

“ I have received your Highness' Kharita dated the 21st July 1911 in which you request me to convey to Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress your Highness' kind invitation to pay a visit to the Capital of your State during the Royal Visit to India in connection with Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi. ”

“ I have now much pleasure in informing Your Highness that while the King Emperor much regrets that, owing to the very short period of His stay in India, time will not permit of His availing Himself of your generous hospitality, the Queen Empress is graciously pleased to accept your invitation and proposes to pay a short Visit to the Capital of your State about the 23rd December 1911. ”

“ It is a source of great gratification to me to be able to make this announcement to your Highness and you will, I am sure, appreciate highly the honor of a visit from Her Imperial Majesty. ”

24th December—Arrival.

15. His Highness accompanied by the Political Agent, his Diwan, and Sardars went out to the Bundi Border (Nandna Baori) to receive Her Imperial Majesty.

There was in attendance at the place of meeting the full ceremonial that should mark the formalities of the “Peshwai.” Her Imperial Majesty and party motored from Bundi to the Nandna Baori and after formal presentation of His Highness drove on to the Agency House. In the Royal party were:—

1. His Royal Highness Prince George of Battenberg.
2. The Duchess of Devonshire, Lady-in-Waiting.
3. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chamberlain to H. I. M.
4. The Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady-in-Waiting.
5. The Honourable Venetia Baring, Maid-of-Honor.
6. Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Equerry to H. I. M.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, Political Department.
8. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, Surgeon.
9. Major E. D. Money Assistant Military Secretary.
10. The Hon'ble John Fortesque.
11. Captain H. Hill Extra Aid-de-Camp.

Soon after arrival at the Agency the ceremony of "Mizaj Pursi" on behalf of His Highness took place and a deputation consisting of the Diwan, Raj Bijaya Singhji of Kunari, Maharaja Madho Singhji of Gainta and Kanwar Onkar Singhji of Palaita proceeded to the Agency to enquire after the health of Her Imperial Majesty. "Dalis" were presented at 6 p. m. and this closed the official functions of the day.

25th December 1911.

16. Her Imperial Majesty and party after 2 p. m. motored to the Amar Niwas Palace on the Chambal through the Public Gardens and were thence carried in motor and steam launches up the river to the waterfalls.

There was the Christmas tree at the Agency in the evening and the Maharaj Kumar Sahib and other children of Sirdars, Jagirdars and high officials attended it. Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to give toys and other Christmas gifts to Maharaj Kumar Sahib and all other children present.

26th December 1911.

17. Her Imperial Majesty and party drove in State carriages through the city to the City Palace escorted by State Cavalry and the General Superintendent of Police. His Highness in his Major's uniform rode along the carriage of Her Majesty. As the Empress entered the Salar Ghazi gate a royal salute of 31 guns was fired. In the Raj Mehal were assembled all the Sardars and Heads of Departments. As Her Imperial Majesty passed the gate way to the Raj Mehal all present rose. The party then went round the palace and moved on to the enclosure where some old arms were shown to them by His Highness. Her Imperial Majesty and party returned to the Agency by one o'clock.

There was a dinner in the evening and the grounds of the Agency, the banks and islands of the Chambal, portions of the City walls, the pontoon bridge and the Kunari house on the other side of the river were illuminated. The Empress after dinner came out to see the illuminations and His Highness then presented to Her Majesty Apji Govind Singhji, Raj Bijaya Singhji, Maharajah Madhosinghji and the Diwan.

27th December 1911.

18. After breakfast there was an excursion in motors to the Umedganj Rari where Shikar arrangements had been made. A tiger and a bear came out and were seen by the Empress and Her party. They were fired upon, the tiger escaped but the bear was shot. The party returned late in the evening.

28th December 1911

Before leaving the Agency House Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to present a jewelled miniature of Herself to His Highness and to give Her photographs signed by Herself to the Diwan and Kanwar Onkarsinghji.

A Photograph of the royal party in which His Highness and some of his Sardars were privileged to join was then taken. At 11.30 Her Majesty left the Agency House for the Kotah Junction Station. The Road throughout was lined by the Police and Raj troops and all the ensigns of royalty of a State procession were once more in attendance along the route. On arrival at the Station Her Imperial Majesty was received by His Highness and the Agent and General Traffic Manager of the B.B.& C.I. Railway.

The Sardars and Heads of Departments who had gone ahead were present inside the Station and paid their homage as the Empress passed through their rows.

After shaking hands with His Highness and also with the Sardars, the Diwan and the Private Secretary, Her Majesty entered the Royal Saloon and as the Special began to creep, loud and continuous cheers broke forth from all standing on the platform, which Her Imperial Majesty most kindly received and constantly acknowledged.

On the arrival and departure of Her Imperial Majesty salutes of 31 guns were fired.

19. His Highness was immensely gratified at the very high honor which Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to do him and his State, by this visit to his Capital and felt very grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for his great favour in bringing it about.

His Highness is much indebted to Lt. Col. Berkeley the Political Agent and Mrs. Bannerman who took so keen an interest in all the general arrangements that had to be concerted, and who never cared to spare themselves in superintending day and night the preparations made for the reception of the royal party. Much of the credit is due to them for the success achieved.

His Highness is also thankful to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Carr White and Mrs. Devon for their help and to Mr. Devon for organising and completing various works.

In commemoration of the visit of Their Majesties to India and the visit of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary to Kotah, Pandits Bal Krishna Shastri and Lakshmi Datta Shastri wrote and presented to the Darbar verses in Sanskrit of which the following four are inserted below :—

॥ श्रीगणेशायनम् : ॥

I.

सिद्धिंश्रीमदनन्यलःयविभवैश्वर्यामिश्रकोपम
श्रीमत्पञ्चमं जार्जं कारुणिकया मेर्यां महिष्या समस
साम्राज्यासनं मञ्चितं स्वचरणाम्भोजे गलद्वंवते
थ्रेयस्ले वितरीतरीतु भगवाँ अन्द्रार्द्धचूडामणि : ॥ १ ॥

Blessed King-Emperor George V ! accomplished, glorious, and Indra-like in possessing royalty unobtainable by others. May Lord Mahadeva of crescented forehead shower blessing upon your Majesty, adorning with your lotuslike feet the world worshipful royal throne, in company with your Kind-hearted consort, Empress Mary !

II.

कोटाधीश्वरहहृवंशकमलाकोमेदसिंहास्त्रिता :
 छात्रैः सच्चरितै युता वयमितो विद्यालयाध्यापका :
 साहादं तव सार्वभौम पदमारुढाद्विष्ट्वास्य शम्
 श्रीमन् पञ्चमजार्ज ! सार्जवधियः श्रीशात् प्रयाचामहे ॥ २ ॥

Blesssed King-Emperor George V! We, the teachers and the students of the High School, and humble subjects of His Highness Umed Singhji Maharao of Kotah the sun to the lotuses of the Hara clan of Rajputs, pray most delightfully for the welfare of your Majesty, embellishing the throne of a worldwide empire !

III.

राजन्वत्किल भारतं भवतुनो ज्यार्जेन संरक्षितं
 विद्याप्रौढि मयन्तु सम्पदइमा अस्योद्दसन्तून्नताः
 आयुश्चापि समेधता मतितरा माशायशो व्यञ्जनुतां
 सौभाग्यं विपुलं लभेत ससुता मेर्येतदीया प्रिया ॥ ३ ॥

May our Bharat well protected by His Majesty King George V attain fame like that of a country ruled by an ideal King. May various arts and sciences prosper. May the various blessings attendant on Emperor George's benign reign increase and shine. May his life be prolonged. May his fame spread far and wide in (all) directions. May his beloved Queen Mary and her children be...blessed.

IV.

कल्याणै र्निनदै विशालनलिकायंत्रोत्थितैः स्वागते
 याता : सार्व मथेतयोऽस्य नितरां दूरे प्रजाभीलदा :
 आयातां निज मंदिरे सुमनुते कोटापतिस्त्वां श्रियं
 मेरि ! श्रीसुभगे प्रसीद विपुला अस्मै प्रेयच्छ श्रियः ॥ ४ ॥

With the auspicious booming of the big cannons welcoming (Empress Mary), have been completely fired off all calamities harrassing (from time to time) the subjects of the ruler of Kotah.

O blessed Mary—Lakshami like—the ruler of Kotah verily regards thee, who hast graced his abode with thy presence, as Lakshami. May thou, being pleased, bestow all happiness upon him.

Visits.

20. His Highness Bijaya Singhji, the Maharawal of Dungarpur was good enough to pay a private visit to His Highness. He came by the Nagda-Muttra train on the afternoon of the 20th and left Kotah on the 30th April.

The second distinguished visitor was His Highness Sir Prabhunarain Singhji G.C.I.E., the Maharajah of Benares who arrived by a special train on the morning of the 4th May and was received at the Kotah Junction Station by His Highness. The exchange of visits took place the same afternoon. His Highness the Maharajah was taken to a tiger shooting in the beat of Masalpura where he shot a splendid tiger. The party of His Highness consisted of the Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narain Singhji, Lt. Colonel Vindeshwari Prasad Singh, Chief Secretary to His Highness, and a few other Sardars and Officials.

His Highness the Maharajah left Kotah on the 12th May. A salute of 13 guns was given on his arrival and departure.

Honor of a C.S.I.

21. His Majesty the King Emperor at the kind recommendation of the Government of India was graciously pleased to appoint Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday. His Highness is much gratified that in generous recognition of services rendered to him and his State, this high distinction was conferred on his Diwan and that his Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to invest him with the Insignia of the Order on the night of the 22nd June 1912 at the Viceregal Lodge Simla.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

22—Work done by the Mahakma Khas in the Samvat year 1968.

English Office.

1734 papers were received and 1889 issued during the year.

Vernacular. Office.

No.	Nature of work.	References submitted for orders and returned in original.	Orders issued	Total
1	Reveune	2,510	271	2,781
2	Judicial	706	803	1,509
3	Foreign Crrespondence ...	1,116	1,156	2,272
4	Kotriat	1,397	404	1,801
5	Miscellaneous	738	943	1,681
6	Army	1,044	445	1,489
7	Karkhanas...	828	486	1,314
8	Police v ru...	1,041	232	1,273
	Total ...	9,880	4,740	14,120

Judicial work.

No.	Nature of work	Pending at the begin- ning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	Decided	Pending at the close of the year.
1	Sessions cases submitted for confirmation	...	12	12	12	...
2	Revenue Appeals	17	68	85	37	48
3	Criminal „ ...	...	26	26	21	5
4	Civil „ ...	27	59	86	59	27
5	Miscellaneous Appeals	4	16	20	19	/
	Total ...	48	181	229	148	81

Administration of the land.

23. The figures relating to the demand and collections of the Samvat year 1968 (1st: October 1911 to 30th: September 1912) are compared below with those of the two preceding years:—

Samvat	Demand	Collection in cash or Hundis.	Remitted by order and adjustments of the last year's collections &c	Balance uncollected.	Percentage of col 5 on col 2	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,966	24,97,491	24,62,328	34,563	600	·002	Excess collections Rs 9,403
1,967	25,59,536	25,44,955	13,681	...	...	Excess collections Rs 6,478
1,968	25,98,649	24,35,631	1,61,568	1,450	0·06	Excess collections Rs 8,752

The demand in Samvat 1965, the year of the completion of the new settlement, was Rs. 24,57,222. It has risen in the year under report to Rs. 25,98,610/- the increase of Rs. 1,41,388 being chiefly due to the reclamation of waste lands.

From an agricultural point of view the year was not a good one. The monsoon rains of 1911 were both late and insufficient ; 1,25,583 Bighas of land were left either unploughed or unsown, and the crops sown did not in many parts come to maturity.

The "Chahi" (irrigated) land without water could only raise dry crops or fodder crops for cattle. This happened generally in all the northern and central Nizamats, but the principal sufferers were Antah and Digod. The consequence of these unfavourable conditions was that in 16 out of the 20 Nizamats Rs. 1,61,568 of the revenue had to be remitted and Rs. 1,450 only to be suspended. The saving feature however of the year was the high prices and these aided by the timely remissions enabled cultivators to hold well their own and the State to collect out of a demand of Rs. 25,98,649, Rs. 24,35,631 leaving Rs. 1450, in arrears.

Rs. 27,324 were also collected in the arrears of past years and Rs. 4,704 were struck off as irrecoverable. This leaves a net balance of Rs. 70,770/- to be recovered.

24. A severe scarcity of fodder and drinking water was suffered throughout the year in the area affected by the drought. To meet it following measures were adopted:—

The Revenue Department arranged to have grass cut and stored in the jungle tracts of Kishanganj and Shahabad for the use of the people of Baran, Antah, Mangrol and Etawa Nizamats, and in those of Chechat, Kanwas and Ladpura for the requirements of the Nizamats

of Digod, Barod and parts of Sangod. From these depôts grass was sold to the cultivators at cost price which, though in the begining of the year stood as high as a third, fell steadily as the season advanced to the $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the fast rising market-price.

While the larger wells requiring hard rock-cutting were handled by the Public Works Dspartment, the Revenue Department devoted itself to the cleaning, digging, and deepening of the smaller wells and Baoris and spent on them Rs. 3,129. In their case success was attained in 26, while 10 were failures. Rs. 1800/- were advanced to private persons to repair their wells.

The scarcity of water was of the severest and widest ever felt in the State. The ordinary sources of supply all ran dry or sank too deep down to be of use. Not to speak of wells in general which invariably shared this fate, even rivers like the Chambal had their water level perceptibly lowered and the city of Kotah was not altogether free from the general scarcity of drinking water. Over a greater portion of the country people had for months to cart for their daily consumption water from places miles afar.

25. But great as was the scarcity of water, the total absence of fodder for several months, except in the eastern and southern Nizamats where hills and forests abound, was by far the greater calamity the people had to contend with. The result was that despite all efforts of the State to help cultivators in keeping alive their stock by opening forests and preserves for grazing, and supplying grass for home consumption great mortality prevailed among their cattle. To add to the misfortune rinderpest in a virulent form broke out in several Nizamats. It is reported that some 44000 cattle died and of these 18000 fell victims to rinderpest.

26. Rs. 8131/- were advanced as Taccavi to cultivators to replace their plough bullocks.

Of Taccavi arrears Rs. 8822/- were collected in cash and Rs. 1932/- were struck off as irrecoverable.

The State Bohargat (grain transactions with agriculturists) was finally closed this year. It is gratifying to be assured from the Revenue Report that cultivators in general have now learnt to provide for themselves the food and seed grains they require and do not look to the Raj for this help.

As in the last year some Bohras have again notified their spontaneous relinquishment of their old irrecoverable cash and grain claims standing in their books against their Asamis in honor of the birth of Sri Maharaj Kumar. The amounts so relinquished aggregate Rs. 2,07,282 in cash and 5450 Mds. in grain.

27. The new Pateli system has worked well and the Patels received Rs. 76,774/- as their Rasum or remuneration fee.

28. Little progress was made into the enquiry commenced into the State-assigned isolated Jagir and Muafi patches, situated in the Jagir and Muafi villages.

But the work of enquiry into the ownership and possession of the *Lawaris* wells was well pushed on.

29. The Zamindars settled into certain villages of the Kishanganj and Shahabad Nizamats paid their revenue of the year in full.

The Christian settlement of Piploda also paid Rs. 530/- as revenue due from them for the first year. For the resumed Muafi lands of the village measuring 687 Bighas and made over to them for cultivation they have likewise paid Rs. 141-10-6.

30. The agricultural machines purchased by the State for experimental purposes were sent to different Nizamats to be worked under control of the Nazims especially interested in them.

The Sugarcane press was tried at Khanpur and was appreciated by the people. The Rajah Hal was experimented upon in Kunjer. It did not find much favour because the worst thing about it was that it required a strong pair of good bullocks to work it and very few people possessed such animals. The reaping machine will be tried this year. Some cultivators sent to the exhibitions of Lahore and Allahabad brought on their own account, fodder cutters and they are well spoken of.

31. The work done by the Superintendent and his four Assistant in the Revenue Department for the Samvat year 1868 is given below:—

No	Names.	Pending on 1st October 1911.	Instituted during the year 1911-12.	Total.	Decided du- ring the year 1911-12	Pending on 30th Sep- tember 1912.
1	Original cases ...	12,028	4,279	16,307	4,984	11,323 *
2	Appeals ...	108	337	445	323	122
3	Tamils ...	741	971	1,712	1,251	461
	Total ...	12,877	5,587	18,464	6,558	11,906

* Includes 4,535 files regarding enquiries into the ownership of wells.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation.

32. The administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice in the State is guided generally by the spirit, though not the letter, of the law in force in British territory.

A revised Registration Law was passed during the year.

Military Force.

33. The troops which the Maharao may maintain are limited to 15,000 men of all descriptions, but the actual number at present maintained is a little over 4,000 as shown below:—

	Regular.			Irregular.		
Cavalry	301	...	309
Infantry	1,194	...	2,114
Artillery	353

Police Department.

34. Kanwar Onkar Singh the General Superintendent of the State Police reports that the most important events of the year were the Railway journeys through Kotah territories of their Imperial Majesties—the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on Their way from Bombay to Delhi for the Coronation Darbar, and the Visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen to Kotah in December 1911. The Police arrangements on both the occasions were good and the latter were approved and appreciated by the Superintendent General of Police Ajmer-Merwara and Railways, and the Hon'able the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana.

35. Mr. Troup's entire scheme for the reorganising of the State Police was almost brought into force during the year and now what remains is the completion of the Police Manual, printing of which has already been sanctioned.

Of the remaining 9 Head Constables lent to the State by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Akbarkhan and Abdul Gaffar have, at their own request, reverted to their Government service.

The Assistants to the General Superintendent of Police and Sub-Inspectors have all got their uniforms as recommended by Mr. Troup.

36. The working of the Police for the year is stated below:—

The General Superintendent of Police is satisfied that the investigating officers now show better discretion in challaning cases.

Murder—There were eight cases of murder compared with five of the last year. In one of the six traced by the Police conviction was obtained, in another the accused was acquitted and four were under trial at the close of the year.

Dakaitis—There were nine dakaitis of which 8 were on the high road and one was a case of cattle lifting. In the latter the whole property was recovered.

Of the eight cases, 4 the most serious of them—are attributed to the Kanjars of Mewar. Those in Chhipabardon, Aklera and Shahabad were unimportant and one on the southern side of the Kotah City was committed by local men who were traced.

The property looted in all the Dakaitis was reported to be worth 7462-3-6. Of this, property worth Rs 837-5-3 was recovered.

Culpable-Homicide—In three, out of five committed, convictions were obtained and two were under trial.

Robbery—These were 41 against 27 of the last year. Of Rs. 6057 the value of the property lost, Rs. 189-1-6 only was recovered.

Cattle Theft—Of the 96 cases committed against 83 of the previous year, 45 were sent up for trial, and in these 34 resulted in conviction, two in acquittal and nine were pending.

Of the 1260 cattle lifted 753 were recovered.

Lurking House Trespass and Theft—Those reported were 671 compared with 585 of the corresponding previous 12 months. In 209, out of 263 sent up for trial, convictions were obtained; 42 were acquittals and 12 under trial. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 24801-15-9. Of that recovered was 8290-10-0 only.

37. The general increase of crime is, as the General Superintendent very appropriately remarks, much to be regretted, but he must not console himself for this with the palliating remarks, he quotes, of Mr. Troup, the late Police Advisor to His Highness which were made with a special object. Moreover in those remarks Mr. Troup says "It is folly to expect crime to die out". Here however the question is one not of crime dying out but of its abnormal increase which provokes comment. Energetic and more effective measures should be adopted to put down this lawlessness.

There were four escapes from the Police custody against five of the last year. Three of them were recaptured and one is still at large.

38. *Co-operation with other States*—No improvement in the relations with the Mewar and Bundi Darbars in the matter of Police co-operation is discernible nor has any result been yet communicated of the representation made by Kotah to the Political Agent in its letter No. 1153 dated the 10th June 1911.

The Kotah Darbar in their letter No. 876 dated the 15th March 1912 have generally approved of the rules framed by the Mewar Darbar for reciprocal extradition of criminals between Mewar and other States in Rajputana but nothing has since been heard as to whether the said rules will be finally adopted by Mewar.

39. Discipline and conduct of the Police with the exception of three officers (one Assistant and two Sub-Inspectors) have been satisfactory on the whole.

40. The General Superintendent of Police was in camp for three months and 11 days and inspected 23 stations.

41. He acknowledges with thanks the help and assistance rendered to him by his subordinates during the year under report and especially during the visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, and mentions by

name his Deputy General Superintendent, Inspector Ratan Singh, Sub-Inspector Ramprasad and Accountant Shri Ballabh.

42. The strength, and working of the Police for the year are shown in appendices IV, V, VI and VII.

The actual expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,28,634.

Courts.

43. Munshi Abdulla Khan the Sub Judge and District Magistrate of Baran died on the 1st October 1911; and Mr. Bhagat Singh, B. A., Licentiate in Law was appointed to the post on the 12th February 1912. With this change the *personnel* of the courts was the same as last year.

44. The Statement No. VIII in the appendices will show that while last year the offences of all sorts reported were 4,115 they were 5,050 this year. This increase of 935 is the more regrettable as it includes a noticeable rise of 273 under cognisable offences vide appendix V.

The Darbar do not agree with the Judge that the increase of crime this year was due to the prevailing scarcity of water and fodder as offences against property have only increased by 111 as shown under:—

Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	2
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cattle lifting	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other thefts	...	...	...	...	...	84

whereas miscellaneous cognisable offences show a rise of 162.

45. The percentage of convictions in cognisable offences was 48 compared with 44·37 of the last year.

46. While the institutions in the court of the Magistrate of Kotah were 377 they were 192 in that of Baran and 196 of Iklera. The courts practically disposed of them all; those that remained pending being 6 at Kotah, 16 at Baran, and only 2 at Iklera. Pandit Purushottam Rao the second class Magistrate Kotah decided all the 321 cases that came before him, while the bench of the Honorary Magistrates at Kotah left but 10 undecided out of a total of 120 instituted. The Nazims have equally done well, there remaining for disposal 20 in the courts of the Nazims under the Magistrate at Baran, and only 9 in those under Iklera.

47. The value of the property stolen in 1968 was only Rs. 30,238 compared with 84,017/- in 1967. Of that recovered was Rs. 13,123/- as against 34,202/. This gave a percentage of recoveries of 43·39 against 40·70.

48. The appeals were 86 and revisions 325 or a total of 411 against 359. 17 of these were rejected. In 345 the sentences were confirmed; in 14 they were modified; and in 37 reversed.

49. The duration in original cases differed from one month and six days in the courts of the Magistrates at Baran and Eklera to 15 days in the bench of the Honorary Magistrates at Kotah. In appeals it varied from one month and 26 days at Iklera to four days at Kotah.

50. *Civil*—The year opened with a balance of 366. The institutions on the original side were 2596 compared with 2476. Of the total 2962, 2481 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 481.

The number of disposals was again unsatisfactory.

51. The value of the suits instituted was 2,46,267 whereas that of those decided including arrears came to Rs. 2,53,665 against Rs. 1,94,343 and Rs. 1,73,850 of the last year. With an opening balance of 485 valued at Rs. 69,126 the applications made during the year for executions of Decrees were 2085 valued at Rs. 2,18,758 compared with 2,223 valued at Rs. 2,41,156. Of a total of 2,570 valued at Rs. 2,87,884, 2,053 applications of the value of Rs. 2,13,498 were disposed of compared with 2,326 of the value of Rs. 2,45,502 leaving a balance of 517 of the value of Rs. 74,386.

52. The appeals filed were 262. With an opening balance of 19 the Courts had to decide in all 353 appeals. Of these 341 were disposed of leaving a balance of 12. Of the 353 decided, in 176 the decisions were confirmed, in 76 they were reversed and 38 amended. 7 were remanded for trial and 44 were either compromised or otherwise disposed of.

53. The duration of original suits varied from 6 months 29 days in the court of the Judge to 2 months 3 days in that of the Sub-Judge at Eklera. The reasons given by the Judge for the unusually long time taken by him in deciding 3 suits are not convincing. Last year the duration in his court was 2 months and 23 days only which compared more favourably with that in subordinate courts. In the appeals the duration was from 2 months and 9 days at Eklera to one month 29 days in the Judge's Court.

54. Looked at from the number of cases decided, the Kotah Magistrate had a little over 30 original cases a month, and the Magistrate at Baran and Eklera less than half that number. In appeals and Revisions the Kotah Magistrate dealt with 15 a month while the Baran Magistrate had 6 and Eklera $2\frac{1}{2}$ only.

55. On the Civil side the monthly average of the decisions of the Sub-Judge at Kotah was 54 original suits. The Baran Sub-Judge had less than 4 suits a month, and Eklera not more than 2. In executions of Decrees the Civil Court at Kotah dealt with 88 cases a month, Baran less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ and Eklera less than $1\frac{1}{2}$. In appeals the Sub-Judge Kotah decided 4 cases a month, Baran 8 and Eklera 3.

56. The above analysis summed up will show that the Kotah Magistrate had in all a monthly average of 45 decisions. The Sub-Judge at Kotah had really a large volume of work to face, his monthly averages on the original, execution, and appellate sides coming to 150.

The officers at Baran and Eklera exercise both Criminal and Civil powers and considering their combined work the Baran Court had in a month disposed of 36 cases and Eklera 24.

The monthly work of the Judge was 4 Criminal cases committed or submitted to him, 11 appeals and Revisions, 13 Civil Appeals, and one execution. He had besides 3 original suits instituted in his court during 12 months.

On the whole the work of the Courts was light except that of the Sub-Judge at Kotah, and it was to relieve him that Pandit Purushottam Rao, the second Class Magistrate at Kotah, was invested with powers of a Munsif to decide Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

57. 16 Nazims and Naib Nazims have passed the Judicial Examination and to those 3 Nazims who passed the test with credit, His Highness has been pleased to grant powers of a Magistrate of 2nd Class to be exercised by them within their jurisdiction.

Registration.

58. Appendices XIV and XV show that 619 documents were registered compared with 543 of the previous year. Their aggregate value was Rs. 1,43,569 as against 1,15,987. The fees realised were Rs 1,722 and expenditure incurred Rs 258.

Extradition.

59. While 11 persons were extradited to other States and one was surrendered to the Railway Police, 25 were received from other States.

Births and Deaths.

60. Excluding 47,829 the population of the Kotris, for which returns are not submitted, there were 12,129 births among 5,91,260 the population of Kotah proper compared with 11,502 in the last year and 6,746 deaths against 9009 in the corresponding past 12 months. This gave a birth ratio of 20.51 per 1000 and a death ratio of 11.40.

Prisons.

61. Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners at the beginning and close of the year

The health of the prisoners has been good. 169 prisoners were treated in the Jail dispensary, 142 were cured, 1 relieved and 9 died,

17 remaining under treatment. The deaths were due to the following causes:—

Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enlarged liver and Jaundice							1
Heat Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructive Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanged (legally)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
					Total	...	9

There have been a few cases of scurvy during the year. This, Col. Carr White thinks, is due to defective diet, as he noticed that the grain supplied to the Jail was old, mouldy and unfit for food. In part it was also due to the absence of "Amchur" (dried mango peel) use of which in the diet was stopped by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge and to a lesser use of vegetable food.

The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 67.

Criminal Tribes.

62. The following statement gives information regarding the settlement of Criminal Tribes:—

Names of Criminal Tribes.	Present on 1st January 1911.	Arrival and new settlements.	total.	Died.	Absent.	Extradited.	Total.	Present on 31st December 1911.	LAND CULTIVATED.		Realization of produce on land cultivated.	Expenditure incurred on Settlement.	REMARKS.
									Bighas.	Biswas.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Baoris	27	4	31	...	7	...	7	24	108	5	200	Rs 200 0 0	
Sansias	54	2	56	1	12	...	13	43	...	...	...	2538 8 0	
Kanjars	...	5	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	105 0 0	
Total	81	11	92	1	21	...	25	67	108	5	200	2843 8 0	

Municipality.

63. There were in all 10 general meetings held during the year under report.

The Sanitary staff of the Municipality had to meet two extra calls on their time and work viz the sanitation of the Kotah camp at the Coronation Darbar Delhi, and of the Camps at Kotah on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's visit. The two important events engaged their attention and services for several weeks and the sanitary arrangements made in connection with both were satisfactory.

64. The improvement in the sanitation of the City as reported last year was well kept up.

Five streets were paved and a large masonry drain was constructed to carry rain water. The latter is the one that passes by the Clock-Tower to the river.

The Chambal was very low this year on account of the deficiency in the yearly rainfall, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to repair a number of its bathing Ghats.

Rules for the regulation of Ekkas and carts were framed and passed.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops

65. The monsoon rains of the year as already referred to in para 23 began very late in the 3rd week of August 1911 and stopped early in the 4th week of September. The falls were scanty and irregular and there was practically no winter rain. The natural consequence of these unfavorable circumstances was that much of the cultivated area in the northern and central Nizamats was left either unploughed or unsown and there was no irrigation from wells for the cultivation of wet crops.

The outturns of different crops, calculated on the basis of 16 annas as representing a full normal crop, were Makka, 7 annas, Juar, Cotton and Tilli, 10 annas, and wheat, gram and linseed, 12 annas.

But the prices ruled high and the cultivators could dispose of their produce with good profits.

66. The last monsoon although late has given an abundant rainfall. The months of July and August 1912 were very rainy and the falls were well distributed, but since they were almost continuous throughout the whole of that period, the Kharif sowings were considerably retarded and cotton and Juar that could be sown were damaged. But the Samvat 1969 will be a good Rabi year and spring crops will be extensively sown. The Juar crop however is very important as besides yielding staple food of the people it supplies in the shape of "Karbi" a substantial, fodder for the cattle. Its failure this year will thus be a double loss to the people

67. *Opium Trade*—Regarding the disturbed condition of the trade in Malwa opium, caused by the fast diminishing exports to China and referred to in paras 74 and 75 of the last year's Report, the Government of India proposed in September 1911 that the pass duty from the beginning of 1912 on exports to China might be raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1200 a chest and the right of export be sold by auction to those who paid the highest premium in excess of the fixed duty and that the Darbars producing the Malwa opium be invited to share with the

Government the profits arising from the proposal by way of a reasonable measure of compensation for the losses which the approaching cessation of the trade with China involved. To devise some system for regulating the share which the Darbars would receive in the extra profits both of the increased pass duty and of the auction proceeds they suggested for consideration three alternative systems.

(a) The pass duty to be taken entirely by the Government of India and the auction proceeds to be handed over to the Darbars; under this system the Darbars would be at liberty to vary their own dues.

(b) The local dues of the Darbars to be fixed at a uniform rate, say at Rs. 200 per chest and the extra pass duty *plus* the auction proceeds to be shared between Government and the Darbars with reference to the amount of the local dues imposed by the Darbars. Thus, if the Darbars imposed an uniform duty of Rs. 200 a chest, they would receive another Rs. 200 out of the extra pass duty and the auction proceeds would be shared between Government and the Darbars.

(c) The Darbars to reduce their local duties to the figures at which they were levied prior to the recent enhancements and to share equally with the Government of India the extra pass duty *plus* the auction proceeds.

68. Two conferences of the representatives of the States growing opium in Central India and Rajputana were accordingly held; one at Indore on the 13th November and the other at Delhi on the 6th December 1911 to discuss and decide on the acceptance of one of the above alternatives and other kindred matters connected therewith.

The representatives at the Conferences unanimously accepted the alternative (c) and further agreed on the points stated below:—

(1) That local taxes on the export of opium be reduced to what they were in 1909 before their recent enhancements.

(2) That transit duties on opium be abolished.

(3) That the distribution of the profits accruing under (c) between Central India and Rajputana States to be respectively in proportion of 69·3 and 30·7.

(4) That the distribution within each Agency to be on the basis of the cultivated area as reported to the Opium Commission in 1893.

69. The Kotah Darbar accepted the above proposals and, because after the Opium Commission of 1893 a considerable part of the Jhalawar territory was in 1899 transferred to Kotah, they further agreed for the division of opium profits between themselves and the Jhalawar Darbar that the total cultivated area (of 28625 acres) of the old Jhalawar of 1893 should be so divided as to allot 58 p. c. of it as the share of Jhalawar and 42 p. c. that of Kotah.

70. The Darbar, however, look with grave concern upon the arrangement by which the Government of India have decided to supply opium for excise purposes in the Bombay Presidency and Coorg from Bengal. In view of the heavy losses in revenue and trade entailed on them by the entire cessation of opium exports to China, they had expected from their sympathetic Government that new markets for their produce would be opened in British India and also in non-China places beyond India. But what they find is that mart after mart within India is being systematically closed against them and opened for Bengal or Behar opium. One day it was the Punjab that was so closed; to-day it is the Bombay Presidency and Coorg.

71. Conformably to their acceptance of the arrangements described above in paras 68 and 69, the Darbar thankfully acknowledge the sum of Rs. 8,81,933-13-1 received by them from Bombay on account of their share of the profits of opium sales from January to August 1912.

Trade and Commerce.

72. The Principal articles of import and export, as per customs returns were :—

IMPORT.

Articles					Samvat 1967	Samvat 1968
					<i>Maunds</i>	<i>Maunds</i>
Rice	...	...	...	...	7,589	10,141
Sugar	...	...	...	...	37,081	31,833
Gur	...	...	...	...	41,141	60,174
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	6,372	11,355
Iron	...	...	...	...	7,097	9,424
					<i>In Rupees</i>	<i>In Rupees</i>
Kirana (groceries)		...	...	2,04,637	1,85,322	
Bisati	...	...	...	1,40,282	1,63,214	
Piece-Cloth		...	...	11,96,620	14,05,519	
Cotton yarn	...	...	...	1,60,500	2,39,229	
Metal	...	...	..	71,971	1,23,315	
Silver	...	...	...	1,32,908	1,14,070	

Number. Number.

Kerosine oil (boxes)	...	...	18,363	16,307
Cattle	...	...	9,734	11,647

EXPORT.

			<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Maunds.</i>
Foodgrains	...	...	9,28,909	12,79,964
Oilseeds	...	...	4,69,487	3,32,117
Ghi	...	...	4,827	3,214

EXPORT.

				Samvat 1967 Maunds.	Samvat 1968 Maunds.
Opium	...	...	...	1,843	2,403
Cotton	...	...	...	30,184	14,695
Kirana	...	...	...	34,358	13,068
				Number.	Number.
Hides	...	...	...	41,643	30,494
Cattle	...	...	...	28,846	22,589

Forests.

73. An interesting report has been submitted by the Forest Superintendent.

The gross receipts during the year were Rs. 1,13,424 or, excluding Rs. 14,042 the amount received on account of royalty from the Railways, Rs. 99,382. This is a decided improvement over the receipts of the last year which were Rs. 81,343.

74. The administration has been good and experiments started last year have been well pushed on.

14 areas have been reserved in seven different Nizamats and useful trees like Maida Lakri, (*Litssea Sebifera*) Karutha, Al, (*Morinda Tinctoria*) Salar, (*Boswellia Serreta*) Kamela, (*Mallotus Philippinensis*) and Dhudhi, (*Wrightia Tomentosa*) that used to be indiscriminately cut have been protected. A new schedule of Forest dues has been recompiled and a Forest Code prepared.

7000 bamboos have been planted along the banks of the Parbati river and on waste lands and are reported to be flourishing. Then there are 950 Rambans (aloes) plants in the Nizamats of Chechat and Ladbura that are growing well.

Nearly a lakh of Chhola and other trees were inoculated with lac but the Superintendent is grieved to report that the hot winds and excessive heat of the last summer killed the germ. He will make another effort to regenerate the industry.

3000 Kara (*Albizzia procera*) trees have been tapped and a good yield of gum from the experiment is expected.

The *Boswellia Serreta*--a tree common in the Forests of the country was till recently used for fuel only, but the Superintendent's researches and the knowledge he acquired at Dehra Dun have convinced him of its commercial value and on his recommendation purchase of the requisite machinery has been sanctioned by His Highness. He entertains great hopes of obtaining from the Salar trees a substantial yield of gum which, when properly treated, would produce rosin, turpentine, and "chir."

He has already collected 40 maunds of this gum.

Hay exported from the Forests brought in Rs. 1,772

Fires—Fires have been better controlled this year than they were in the two previous years.

The expenditure of the Department in the Samvat year 1968 was Rs. 27,469 compared with 24,686 of 1967 and 22,178 of 1966.

Public Works Department.

75. Of the Budget grant of Rs. 3,95,000 the amount expended during the year was Rs. 3,77,578 and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Military Works	... ... ... 1,154
(b) Civil Buildings	... ... ... 1,57,029
(c) Communications	... ... ... 78,763
(d) Irrigation	... ... ... 17,461
(e) Miscellaneous Improvements	... ... ... 75,877
(f) Tools and plants	... ... ... 1,209
(g) Establishments	... ... ... 46,085
	<hr/>
Total	.. 3,77,578

In addition to the above, the Department with funds received from other Departments carried out works, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,10,295/-, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(a) Revenue Department for Irrigation Repairs	3,280
(b) Camp at Delhi Darbar	... ... ... 16,782
(c) Works for His Highness	... ... ... 68,801
(d) Miscellaneous suspense Works	... ... ... 16,119
(e) Lime Manufacture	... ... ... 17,467
(f) Certain works at the Agency Bungalow	... 9,988
(g) Slab Quarries	.. ... ... 77,938
	<hr/>
Total Rupees	... 2,10,295

The total work thus done amounted to Rs. 5,87,873 compared with 5,53,103 of the previous year.

76. *Civil Buildings*—The most important Works commenced during the year were:—

Chatri of the Late Maharao Shatru Salji in Chhatar Bilas Gardens, Kotah.

Zananah Palace in the Garh, Kotah.

Police Sowars' Lines and Stables at Masalpura.
Zakat Chowki and Quarters at Dadhdevi Station.

In the construction of the Herbert High School, Reserve Police Lines and Training School, Alsi Bungalow in Garh, Revenue Assistant's Court at Aklera, and Morak Station Sarai, good progress is reported.

The following buildings were completed or practically completed :—

- (1) Boys' School, Baran.
- (2) Dining Room, Kitchens, etc. Umed Bhawan.
- (3) Additions to Mahakma Khas, Kotah.
- (4) Zakat Chowki and Quarters, Dadhdevi Station.
- (5) Masters quarters, Latrine and Compound wall at Etawah School.
- (6) Coach-house and stables at Antaghar, Kotah.
- (7) Extension to the Deoli Guard Lines, Kotah.
- (8) Nazins' quarters at Chhipabarod.

Miscellaneous Improvements.—Under this head the only works of importance carried out were :—

(1) Providing and fixing ornamental railings round the public gardens (incomplete) and (2) Repairing of Ghats on the Chambal river.

77. *Establishment*—The percentage of establishment to the expenditure on the sanctioned Budget was 12·20. On the total amount dealt with by the Public Works Department, including Quarry establishment it was 7·83.

78. The income from the small concerns run by this Department comes to Rs. 14,026-15-9. The details are :—

	<i>Past year</i>			<i>Present year</i>		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ice and Mineral Water Factory	1,202	4	0	453	0	3
Nursery at Kotah	...	622	8 .0	....	
Lime Manufacture	...	2,437	13 9	1,078	8	6
Slab Quarries	...	9,764	6 0	8,854	6	9

Mr. Devon reports that there was a very heavy demand for stone during the year but waggons were not available to despatch the material indented for. Still a fair amount of stone was supplied during the monsoon for the temporary works at Delhi.

79. The grant for the year Samvat 1969—is Rs. 4,21,650 compared with 3,95,000 of the last year.

The important works sanctioned are :—

Under Communication.—

1.	For part of the Chambal Causeway Kotah	40,000
2.	Metalling a two mile length of the three roads at and about the town of Aklera	6,000
3.	Construction of Deoli-Kethun-Ganahera unmetalled Road	5,000

Under Civil Buildings.—

1.	Herbert High School	20,000
2.	Revenue Assistant's office at Atru	6,000
3.	Chabutra for the Late Maharao Sahib Shatru-salji in the Sar-Bagh	10,000
4.	Police Training School and lines, Kotah	20,000
5.	Wyllie Vegetable Market at Kotah	40,000

Under Miscellaneous Improvements—

1.	Water arrangements for gardens around the Crosthwaite Institute	3,000
2.	For laying Pipes in Chhatar Bilas and Brij Bilas Gardens for irrigation	7,500

General Condition of the People.

80. The general condition of the people throughout the State was good except in the Central Nizamats, where due to the failure of the rains and consequent cessation of field work the agricultural labourers were reported to be in need of some relief work. The earth-work of the Antah-Sorsan Road was accordingly started, but during the time it was kept open from February to July 1912, few men resorted to it, as they found enough employment on repairs of wells started by the State and private persons in the villages to improve their water supply. The traders were not so successful as last year for although there was a brisk demand for food grains in the parts of Gujrat and Kathiawar severely affected by famine—the shortage of waggons seriously stood in their way. For weeks together bags containing grain and oil seeds were seen piled in thousands on many of the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways waiting transport.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

81. Estimates and actuals of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1968, together with estimates for the next Samvat 1969 are given below:—

Heads.		Estimate for Samvat 1968.	Actuals for Samvat 1968.	Estimate for Samvat 1969.
<i>Receipts:—</i>				
Opening balance	...	17,59,230	17,59,230	16,27,321
Ordinary including adjustment	...	32,50,475	47,86,644	37,69,625
Total	...	50,09,705	65,45,874	53,96,946
<i>Expenditure:—</i>				
Ordinary	...	29,50,132	28,85,788	29,81,240
<i>Extraordinary—</i>				
Guna-Baran Railway	...	.....	8,000	.....
Allahabad Exhibition	...	.....	166	.....
Dehli Darbar and the Visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress	...	.....	2,36,084	.....
Reserve Fund	...	.....	6,02,813	.....
Deepening wells and Baoris to meet scarcity of water supply etc.	...	.....	3,768	.....
Famine Fund	...	.....	8,81,934	.....
Subscription to Hindu University and other colleges.	...	.....	2,00,000	.....
Water Works	...	.....	1,00,000	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	...	29,50,132	49,18,553	29,81,240
CLOSING BALANCE	...	20,59,573	16,27,321	24,15,706
GRAND TOTAL	...	50,09,705	65,45,874	53,96,946

In view of a severe deficiency in the rainfall the prospects of the year 1911-12 at its commencement were rather gloomy and estimates of revenue had to be made with due caution. Receipts from Land Revenue were accordingly taken at Rs. 22,00,000 and from the Customs at 5,55,000, and the total revenue from all sources was estimated at 32,50,475. As however the season advanced the extent of the agricultural situation was

better realized and things did not look so bad. Although the Kharif crops had generally failed and liberal remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,61,568 had to be granted, the Rabi harvests so far as they went were fairly good and with prices ruling high the fiscal result was that the land revenue actually yielded 24,44,383 or 2,44,383 more than was estimated, while customs contributed 7,70,545 or 2,15,545 better than the estimate. There were improvements under almost all heads of income, and on the whole the actual ordinary revenue of the State came to 38,52,307 giving an increase of Rs. 6,01,832 against an estimate of Rs. 32,50,475.

The agreement with the Government of India regarding the half share of the profits on Malwa opium exported to China brought in a further extra-ordinary amount of Rs. 8,81,934. This raised the total to Rs. 47,86,644 and with an opening cash balance of Rs 17,59,230 added, the grand total was 65,45,874.

82. *Expenditure.*—The actual ordinary expenditure was 28,85,788 or less by 64,344 than the estimate which was 29,50,132

But there was also extra-ordinary expenditure chief items of which were as detailed below :—

Guna Baran Railway capital account	...	Rs. 8,000
Coronation Darbar and Her Imperial Majesty's		
visit to Kotah	... ...	... Rs. 2,36,084

Then Rs. 6,02,813 were transferred to the Reserve Fund, and the sum of Rs 8,81,934 received as profits on opium sales was set apart to form a famine fund and invested in Government securities.

The expenditure ordinary and extra-ordinary including transfers and investments came to Rs. 49,18,553 and left a closing balance of Rs. 16,27,321.

Estimates for the Samvat year 1969.

83. *Receipts*—As already said owing to a defective rainfall the revenue last year was estimated at Rs. 32,50,475 only. Fortunately the year did not turn out so bad as was anticipated and against an estimate of 22,00,000 the land revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 24,44,383. The recent rains have been copious and almost timely and though area under Kharif sowings due to continuous raining is much contracted and crops are generally meagre, prospects of a good and extensive Rabi harvest are assured. In view of these favourable conditions the estimate has been framed at its normal figure of Rs. 26,00,000.

For the same reason and in anticipation of the revival of trade customs receipts have been taken at Rs. 6,40,000 in place of 5,55,000—the estimate for the year before.

Forests, Stamps and Railways are also expected to yield some increase in receipts and therefore the total revenue of the State has

been estimated at Rs. 37,69,625 as against Rs. 32,50,475 of the previous year.

Expenditure—The ordinary expenditure is taken at Rs. 29,81,240 which over the estimates of the last year, shows a net increase of Rs. 31,108 only.

Customs.

84. The receipts in the year under report were Rs. 7,70,341, an improvement even over those of the last year which yielded Rs. 7,32,300 and which was the highest figure ever before attained.

The imports and exports are detailed below—

	SAMVAT 1968.		SAMVAT 1967.	
			Rs.	Rs.
Imports	...	...	3,03,494	2,96,071
Exports	...	...	4,20,843	3,95,534
Mapa	...	...	46,208	40,695
			—————	—————
Total	Total	...	7,70,545	7,32,300

85. The very poor Kharif crops especially those of commercial value, like cotton and tilli, followed by an equally indifferent linseed harvest, were indications far from reassuring; but fortunately the general trade was brisk and prices ruled high and the two together made up for the shortage of the produce and brought in a good revenue.

86. Imports increased under almost all heads—tobacco, metal, cotton yarn, gur, rice, iron, and cattle showing substantial improvements. Sugar fell to 31,333 from 37,081 maunds but this was more than compensated by gur which rose from 41,141 to 60,174 maunds. Silver fell in value from 1,32,908 to 1,14,070 rupees.

87. Exports were not so good and the chief sufferers were—Kirana (spices and others) which fell from 34,358 to 13,068 maunds or 62 per cent; cotton from 30,184 to 14,695 maunds or 51 per cent; ghi from 4827 to 3214 maunds or 33 per cent; oilseeds from 469487 to 332117 or 29 per cent; and hides from 41643 to 30494 in number. Last year cattle exported numbered 28846; this year they fell to 22589.

The articles that showed improvements were food-grains which rose from 928909 to 1279964 or 38 per cent and opium from 1843 to 2403 maunds or 30 per cent.

1138 chests of opium (1955 maunds) consisting of 880 indigenous and 258 (302 Mds.) foreign produce passed through the scales. The increase in the export of indigenous drug was due to old stocks which were freely drawn upon.

88. Exports under food-grains would have still been heavier as there were large stocks to be disposed of and the demand for them was great and well sustained from Gujrat and Kathiawar. But the shortage of Railway waggons was materially in the way. For months together consignments waited their transport and traders suffered heavy losses in consequence.

In the various local cattle fairs held in the State 15,106 animals valued at 3,85,684 changed hands.

89. *Factories*:—36,960 maunds of uncleansed, 693 of cleaned cotton of local produce, and 5526 maunds of foreign cleaned cotton were brought and pressed at the factory of Khemraj Govindram at Kherabad. On 3800 bales issued a royalty of Rs. 1590 was paid to the State. Permission has been accorded to the Flour Mill at Kotah to start an Oil-Mill also.

90. The following changes were made in the Customs Tariff.—

- 1. Import duty on Silver ornaments was abolished.
- 2. Export duty on oil-seeds raised from 4 to 6 annas a maund.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

91. *Medical Staff*:—Lieut. Col. P. Carr White, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., held charge of the State Medical Department during the year with the exception of one month from the 3rd. of June to the 3rd. of July, when he was away on leave and Assistant Surgeon Vidya Shankar L.M. & S. officiated for him.

Miss Pownes resigned her appointment at the Victoria Hospital on the 15th. of June. There have been no other important changes during the year.

92. *Medical Relief*:—The total number treated during the year was 1,45,437 out-patients and 1,409 in-patients compared with 1,49,652 out-patients and 1,409 in-patients in the previous year. The average daily of in and out-patients attending the State dispensaries was 1224·24. Owing to the deficient monsoon last year there were 11,955 fewer attendances for malaria.

The operations performed were :—

	1967.	1968.
Major	169 248
Minor	3908 4512

93. *Epidemics*:—Plague broke out in the village of Dharnaod in the Chechat Nizamat on the 28th: February 1912. There were in all 30 cases and 20 deaths

The disease came from Sri Chhatarpura in the Jhalawar State a distance of about two miles. Fortunately no other villages were infected. The people of Dharnaod willingly evacuated their houses and erected huts outside the village.

Before they were allowed to return the floor and walls of their houses were limewashed.

Small Pox—Small-pox was epidemic in the Chhipabaro Nizamat, the number of cases is not known.

94. *Vaccination*—Six Vaccinators were employed under a Native Superintendent of Vaccination. Operations were commenced on the 30th of September 1911 and terminated on the 13th of April 1912.

A total number of 17,247 were successful, in 1,792 cases results were unknown. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 2,894.83.

Lymph from the Government Vaccine Depôt, Belgaon, was employed throughout.

The cost of each successful vaccination was seventeen pies.

The number of successful cases per thousand of population was 23.92.

The Agency Surgeon inspected 3610 and the Native Superintendent of Vaccination 9084.

95. *Sanitation*—Kotah City—The following is a list of the principal improvements during the year.

- (1) Nine dust bins have been placed to collect street sweepings.
- (2) 13 moveable urinals made of corrugated iron erected.
- (3) 8 public latrines have been paved and the remainder repaired.
- (4) Five streets have been paved and two of these have been supplied with surface drains.
- (5) 164 Kaccha cesspits in private houses have been replaced by Pucca ones.
- (6) All wells and Baoris in the City were cleaned, they were all dry during the last hot weather.
- (7) 32 ruined houses have been dismantled and removed.
- (8) Five more iron Crawley Carts have been purchased during the year, all latrines have Crawley carts attached to them.

From the above it is evident that steady progress is being made in sanitation which must in time lead to an improvement in the health of the people. "Sanitation" reports Col. Carr White "is largely a matter of money combined with proper supervision." The cost to the State for sanitation in Kotah City works out at 9 pies per head of population per month.

(1) More money is required for this purpose. (2) More attention is required in improving the condition of private latrines. (3) More street drains are required to carry off rain water which stagnates in many streets."

Col. CarrWhite is of opinion that the Sanitary Department did very good work at the Delhi Coronation Darbar. The arrangements, he says were said to be one of the best at Delhi

97. On the District Sanitation He writes "The local Sanitary Committees have worked smoothly during the year. There have been an entire absence of friction between the various members of the committees. It is hoped that now they have ceased their disagreements they are able to devote more time to sanitation."

98. *Meteorology*:—The monsoon on the whole has been very satisfactory throughout the State. All wells and tanks are full. The deficiency of water, which was severely felt in many places, has been removed. The rainfall return is attached, Vide Appendix XVII.

99. *Dai Class*:—Of the ten *daisies* who were attending the class at the time of the last Annual Report, five were discharged for being unsatisfactory in the middle of September, the remaining five were examined and passed successfully on the 16th: October 1911. The Darbar regret to learn that for want of suitable candidates no class has been held since.

100. The annual expenditure of the Medical Department is Rs. 78,527.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

101. There are 66 schools against 61 of the last year. Two Boys' Schools at Nahargarh and Kotra and one Girls' School at Baran were newly opened, while a private village school at Anta and an important Sanskrit Institution at Kotah, called the "Vitthal-Nath-Pathshala" attached to the temple of Shri Mathureshji, were brought within State supervision under the grant-in-aid system.

Thus of the 66 institutions, 7 Boys' and four Girls' Schools are at Kotah and 55 in the districts of which only one is a girls' school at Baran.

102. The number of students attending various Institutions is 4526—an increase of 672 over that of the previous year. The average daily attendance has also risen to 3249 against 2587.

A new English class in the School at Baran has been sanctioned.

103. On the 19th: August 1912 the Kotah High School was removed to the new building called "The Herbert High School."

Of the five examinees sent up for the Matriculation examination, four passed, two being placed in the II Division and two in the III.

In point of passes the Kotah School stands fourth in Rajputana.

For the Rajputana Middle School Examination 12 students appeared, and of these 9 came out successful, but except one in the second, all were placed in the third Division ; yet the school stood second in the Province.

So the results on the whole of the two Examinations were satisfactory.

104. A grant of Rs. 4,309 has been made for the purchase of a complete set of science apparatus and chemicals required for the Matriculation Standard.

In view of the importance rightly attached to the post of the Science Master a separate and special appointment has been created with a salary beginning at Rs. 100/- and rising to 150/- per mensem.

Scholarships of Rs. 35/- per mensem to deserving students were given during the year.

105. There were 46 inmates in the Nobles' Boarding House compared with 47 of the last year 40 of these were Rajputs, three Kayasthas, two Charans and one Mahomedan.

Of these Boarders only two went up for the Rajputana Middle School Examination and one Kishor Singh passed that test.

106. A Boarding house for self-supporters has been sanctioned, the State undertaking to provide a house and a monthly expenditure of Rs. 35/- to maintain it.

107. *Sanskrit Department*:—Two Vidyarthis for the Pratham Pariksha and two for the Madhyam Pariksha—Khands Pratham and Dwitiya—went up for the Benares Examination. Three passed—two in the Pratham Pariksha and one in the Madhyam Dwatiya Khand.

108. *Nagri Department*:—Only three students sent up, passed the Vernacular final Examination. One of these who distinguished himself in mathematics was placed in the first division, one in the second, and one in the third.

At the beginning of the year there were 10 boarders in the Normal Classes. With 7 admissions and four withdrawals the number rose to 13.

Of the four who left the classes two got appointments as village teachers—a very poor result for a whole year.

109. *Primary Schools*:—The number of students increased by 608 during the year. The Baran and Chhipa-Barod Schools each sent three students for the Vernacular final Examination of the United Provinces.

Of these four were successful—three from the former and one from the latter. Another student of the Siswali school who had already passed that Examination in Hindi, passed it this year with credit in Urdu.

Vernacular middle classes have been started at Sangod and Siswali.

110. *Female Education*:—There are five schools attended by 294 girls against 217 of the previous year.

Of the three Kotah girls under training at the Lucknow Normal School one was taken ill and left that Institute but two were again sent this year.

111. *Physical Training*:—The school boys at Kotah play cricket as well as football; while footballs have been supplied to several town schools in the district where they are expected to take to the “Desi Kasrat” also.

112. *Religious and Moral Instruction*:—The Director has recently issued a circular to all the schools enjoining on the masters and teachers the necessity of arranging to give some sort of moral and religious instruction to their students.

113. The Director of Schools inspected the Boys' and Girls' schools at Kotah and also those in the districts in a tour of 28 days.

The two Inspectors were on tour for 134 and 214 days and visited all village schools, many of them more than once.

114. *Mayo College Ajmer*:—Of the 9 Kotah students receiving education at the Mayo College, Kanwars Bhimsen and Akhairaj left that Institution—the former on his passing the Higher Diploma Examination and the latter—a youth in the Diploma class—on his reaching the age limit.

Pannalal the first Master of the Branch School at Kotah has lately been appointed House Tutor to the Kotah house.

115. *Technical Education*:—Besides students receiving their education at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay and the Agricultural College at Poona, seven youths are studying medicine at State expense at the Medical School at Indore.

The total expenditure of the Department is Rs. 39,341.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Irrigation.

116. The area irrigated and receipts obtained during the year are compared below with those of the Samvat 1966 and 1967:—

Samvat.	Area in Bighas						Demand in Rupees.
1966	21,770	...	...	... 15,547
1967	22,219	...	...	... 15,958
1968	31,881	...	...	... 21,460

Owing to late and scanty rains canal water was more extensively used for irrigating dry fields.

The expenditure of the year Rs. 6749 compared with Rs. 8443 of the last is less because the silt of the canals was not cleared.

Kotris.

117. *Indargarh*:—For the last six years Maharajah Sher Singhji has been managing his own affairs and the Darbar are willing to believe that all goes on fairly well. The surroundings of the Maharajah however are decidedly undesirable. Then a hasty change of Kamdars that has recently taken place is to be much regretted as this does not speak well for the smooth working of the management. Unlike other Kotri Chiefs the Maharajah's relations with the Darbar are not always cordial. In fact his attitude is sometimes seemingly ill-advised and at others inexplicable.

Khatoli:—Old Maharajah Balwant Singhji who had been a confirmed paralytic for some years expired on the 29th: September 1912. His elder son Kanwar Aparbal Singh a youth of 30 was in indifferent health for years and died a few days before his father on the 4th: July 1912 leaving one son Balbirsingh a minor of eight years. Neither of the deceased being a good administrator there was much confusion and disorder in the management and the Kotri was sunk deep into debt which roughly amounts to Rs. 1,25,000. The Estate has been taken under management by the Darbar and a Kamdar appointed to carry on the work under the supervision of the Hakim of Kotris.

Gainta:—The management of the Maharajah is good and repayment by him of debts by a fixed settlement is maintained. His son Kanwar Akhairaj Singh who has received his education at the Mayo College Ajmer is a promising youth of active habits.

Balwan:—The debt is further reduced and now amounts to Rs. 12,000

Karwar:—Is still indebted to the extent of Rs. 35,345-9.

Pusod:—It is proposed to make over the management of the Kotri to its Thakur a youth who has attained his majority.

118. A statement showing annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Kotris under direct management of the Darbar is given below:—

Name of Kotri.	Opening balance on 1st October 1911	Income during the year 1912	Total	EXPENDITURE			Closing balance on 30th Sept 1912	
				Ordinary.	Debts paid	Total.		
Karwar	1,036-3-3	13,494-11-0	14,530-14-3	9,457-4-0	4,486-7-6	13,943-11-6	587-2-9
Pipalda	.. .	7,509-0-0	18,545-0-3	26,054-0-3	10,980-3-9	846-1-9	11,820-5-6	14,227-10-9
Pusod	2,208-12-3	14,718-12-0	16,927-8-3	11,641-1-6	2,062-15-6	13,704-1-0	3,223-7-3
Balwan	.. .	737-13-0	16,948-7-6	17,686-4-6	7,160-6-0	10482-11-6	17,643-1-6	43-3-0
Thakana Kherli	739-8-6	6,441-2-3	7,180-10-9	4,385-14-6	1,969-2-0	6,355-0-6	825-10-3

Pun

119. Out of a provision of Rs. 91,172/- for Pun, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 90,185/-.

For Paltu the grant was Rs. 5351 and Rs. 5559 were spent.

So that out of a total grant of Rs. 96,513, Rs. 95,744 was the actual expenditure.

For the temples in Garh the amount sanctioned was Rs. 55,995 and of this Rs. 53,994 were spent.

Pensions:—For Kotah pensioners the provision was 45,657 and for those of Jhalawar 23,924—total Rs. 6,9581. The actual expenditure came to:—

Kotah	...	...	...	45,512
Jhalawar	...	...	...	22,545
			Total	.. 68,057/-

The recipients of Pensions and Paltus are detailed below.

	Number at the beginning of the year	Increase.	Decrease	Remained at the close of the year
Pensioners	354	30	23	361
Paltus	137	24	14	147

Walterkrit.

120. Including 33 pending there were in all 87 cases. Of them 77 were decided and it was found that 8 of the marriages performed were irregular. Thakur Sardulsinghji of Karwar was fined Rs. 100/- for contracting a marriage against the rules of the Committee.

121. For the guidance and general information of the Rajput and Charan communities living in rural areas in the State, a sketch of all the important rules of the Walterkrit Sabha in their latest approved form has been published and circulated under the name "Niyamavali".

Public Gardens.

122. The severe drought that marked the course of the year resulted in the big tank of the Chhatar-Bilas, the chief source of irrigation, running absolutely dry. This inevitably and detrimentally affected the gardens in general as even the wells in the gardens always mainly dependent for their supply on the said tank, sank down a good deal and were thus rendered almost useless. All possible endeavours were however made to keep up, in as suitable a condition as was practicable, the ornamental and other gardens.

123. Mr. David the Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the special help the Public Works Department of the State rendered him by working their Chambal Pump during night to supply what water it could. This timely help enabled him to keep up the Public Gardens in their condition, when Her Imperial Majesty the Queen visited Kotah in December last. For gardens situated far away from and unconnected with water pipe, special arrangement had to be made and 11 pairs of extra bullocks were purchased to irrigate them from existing wells.

The Superintendent expresses satisfaction that by these measures he could save all the old and new fruit trees and nurseries he had planted and that they are in a very good condition. The only sufferers were the plantain trees which, from their very delicate nature, could not stand the dearth of water and the strong hot winds that blew so cruelly this year.

124. The new scheme of "Irrigation by gravitation" from the Chhatar Bilas Tank is nearly completed.

125. Of the gardens under the control of the Superintendent the following were transferred to the Tankharch of His Highness.

List of the gardens transferred to Tan Kharch on 1st October 1911.

	Names of Gardens.			Average income during two years previous to partition.			Remarks.
1	Amar Niwâs	...	...	133	12	6	
2	Tibara Mâji	...	...	5	0	0	
3	Chhatrapurâ	...	...	125	1	9	
4	Jai Niwas	...	...	454	6	0	
5	Abherâ and Karuiji	...		71	0	3	
6	Bâg Mahadevji	...	...	275	3	9	
7	Bâg Jesalmeriji	...	..	221	4	0	
8	Nandnâ Bâwri	...		79	8	0	

	Name of Gardens.	Average income during two years previous to partition.			Remark.
9	Gulab Bâri Tekrâ ...	34	9	0	
10	Bâg Habib Khân ...	20	0	0	
11	Bâg Gangâjal ...	53	3	3	
12	Bâg Panditji ...	76	0	0	
13	Gulâb Bari Nanta ...	7	12	0	
14	Bâg Kânâvatji ...	4	8	0	
15	Bâg Pannâ Khawas	76	15	3	
TEKRA GARDENS.—					
16	Bâg Maharaj Râi Singhji ...	56	12	9	
17	Bâg Vaid Sukhdevji ...	15	0	0	Given to Pirohitji by His Highness.
18	Bâg Dafter ...	48	0	0	
19	Bâg Jhâlijee ...	152	12	0	
20	Gulâb Bâg Raipurâ ...	166	0	0	
21	Pâl Raipurâ ...	143	6	9	
22	Bâg Mâji Mân Singhotji ...	75	0	0	
23	Bâdi Patel Girdhari .	16	13	9	
24	Mango tree of Temple .	14	4	0	
Total average income		2,326	5	0	

The expenditure incurred on these was Rs. 6,064-1--0 and the annual income derived from their produce Rs. 2326/-.

The gardens left under the Superintendent had a budgetted expenditure of Rs. 15,721-15.

The receipts of the year were Rs. 5,557 and if those of the gardens transferred were added they amounted to Rs. 7,883.

The following statement gives receipts and expenditure for the last 12 years.

Year.	Budget Sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Savings.	Income	Per centage of income to actual expenditure.
1900-01	25660 0 0	28594 7 1	Nil	7656 11 6	29%
1901-02	22575 0 0	23380 13 11	Nil	7874 10 0	34%
1902-03	23319 0 0	25820 4 5	Nil	7243 1 4	28%
1903-04	23209 0 0	24768 8 3	Nil	7121 12 0	29%
1904-05	23247 0 0	24309 4 9	Nil	6889 8 6	27%
1905-06	25085 0 0	26631 0 3	Nil	6151 7 3	23%
1906-07	20963 0 0	18197 8 6	2765 7 6	8288 7 9	45%
1907-08	20981 0 0	21064 8 6	Nil	8215 9 9	39%
1908-09	22664 0 0	22373 1 3	290 14 9	6534 5 9	29%
1909-10	29946 0 0	26882 7 9	2809 8 3	6513 11 0	24%
1910-11	22274 0 0	15820 0 0	6454 0 0	6800 0 0	43%
1911-12	15721 15 0	13039 0 0	2683 0 0	5557 2 3	42%
Shikar khana					
1911-12	3640 9 0	2590 9 0	1050 0 0	...	30%

126. Mr. David points out from the above statement that the income during the last two years of his management amounts to 42 and 43 per cent of the expenditure—a result never before attained with much larger expenditure which as a rule always exceeded the annual budget. Economies effected in the management of the expenditure gave him substantial savings which were devoted to the improvements of the gardens and that in the year under report they amounted to Rs. 4,000 and were spent with advantage on items not provided in the budget such as Cricket and Polo grounds, digging, and water charges &c.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I (a).

Names of Political Agency Officers.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From.	To.	
Lt. Col R. B. Berkeley, I. A.	Political Agent.		30-3-12	
Lt. Col. H. B. Peacock, I. A.	Political Agent	1-4-12		
Lt. Col. P. CarrWhite, I. M. S.	Agency Surgeon.			

APPENDIX I (b).

Names of High State Officials

NAME OF OFFICIALS.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From.	To.	
Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das, R. B., C. S. I.	Diwan.			
Rai Bahadur Munshi Sheo Pratap	Private Secretary to H. H. and Director of Schools			
George Campbell Devon Esquire.	State Engineer			
Rai Bahadur Babu Durga Prasad.	Superintendent of Reve- nue and Hakim of Kotris			
Munshi Bheron Lal.	Hakim Fauj			
Pandit Bishan Lal Kaul, Bar-at-Law.	Sessions and Appellate Judge			A Government Officer of the State.
Kanwar Onkar Singh.	General Superintendent of Police			

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotah State during the year 1911-1912 (October 1911 to September 1912).

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Local Registration Laws			Sanctioned on 24th July 1912

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Kotah State, 1911-1912 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN. At the end of the last year.	DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						Total Cost on account of pay and Allowances of the Force, including Followers.	REMARKS.
		Casualties	Invalide.	Died.	Recruited this year.	At the end of the current year.	Number of men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REGULAR FORCE.									
Cavalry ...	... ... ...	301	12	2	6	4	301	2	... ...
Infantry ...	... ... ...	1194	185	25	30	130	1194	2	... ...
IRREGULAR FORCE									
Cavalry (Faugas) ...	... ... ...	309	20	5	4	11	309	3	... ...
Infantry ...	... ... ...	886	50	30	10	10	886	1	... ...
Artillery ...	... ... ...	353	22	2	4	16	353	...	118 ...
Sobandi ...	... ... ...	121	10	6	...	4	121	...	... ...
Jamaitis ...	... ... ...	297	...	...	...	...	297	1	... ...
Fort Garrisons ...	... ... ...	810	60	25	10	25	810	8	75 ...
Hakim Fauj and Office Establishment ...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Total.	... 4,271	359	95	64	200	4271	...	193	... 76 448 3,747 3,78,672 0-0

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and Education of the Police for the Year ending 30th September 1912.

Description or Office	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.			Education.			Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended temporarily.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	11	10	
General Superintendent Police	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Deputy Do.	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Assistant Do.	...	3	100 to 150	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...
Inspectors	...	3	85 to 100	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
Sub Inspectors, 1st Grade	...	3	80	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Do. 2nd ,	...	4	60	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	6	...
Do. 3rd ,	...	6	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	21	...
Accountants	...	3	10	15 to 50	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	...	...
Moharrins (office clerks)	...	3	10	15 to 30	...	3	...	1	1	...	10	...	...
Head Constables, 1st Grade	...	7	25	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	6	...	...
Do. 2nd ,	...	8	20	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	8	...	...
Do. 3rd ,	...	8	23	15	...	3	...	3	7	...	23	...	...
Do. 4th ,	...	8	10	2	10	1	1	1	6	...	32	...	...
Constables, 1st Grade	...	8	100	101	2	2	39	42	150	...	...	...	...
Do. 2nd ,	...	7	1,010	1,010	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Mounted Police, including 2 Dafadaras and 9 Laco Dafadaras		73	21 to 30	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sandar Savars	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duffry	...	1	7	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Menial Staff	...	27	3 to 10	32	8	2	...	2	14	...	...	...	...
Chowkidars	...	587	3	25,431	25,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies
Total.	2,30,753	140	151	8	68	70	276	...	...	...	...

One Dafadar @ 30/-
 one @ 25/- = 35/-
 9 Laco do @ 23/- = 207/-
 20 Savars @ 22/- = 440/-
 42 " " 21/- = 882/-

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotah State during the Year (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

STATE.	Number of Offences.	Number of accused arrested.	Number of accused sent for trial	Number of accused convicted.	Present year.		Percentage of convictions (Columns 4 and 5).		Present year.		Percentage of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.			
					Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Kotah	965	1,238	1,395	1,761	1,395	1,761	619	846	725	865	44.37	48.04	44.37	48.04

Kotah 965 1,238 1,395 1,761 1,395 1,761 619 846 725 865 44.37 48.04 44.37 48.04 49 are under trial and 1 died before trial.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement Showing the Value of property Stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Kotah State during the Year (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotah	84,017-0-9	30,237-15-3	34,201-14-0	13,122-14-3	40·70	43·39	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement Showing the Number of Crimes Committed, Number of Cases Disposed of and Cases awaiting trial, in the Kolah State during the Year, 1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912.

APPENDIX VIII.

*Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotah State, during the Year.
1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912.*

APPENDIX IX.

*Statement Showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotah State during the year 1911—12
 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912.).*

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	Applications rejected..	SENTENCES.			Proceedings quashed.	Referred.	Further enquiry etc., ordered.	Pending.	REMARKS.	Average duration Months Days
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.						
Court of Sessions	24	2	16	14	1	8	7	...	...	...	0 11
Judge ...	105	4	98	90	1	11	10	...	...	...	0 11
Magistrate, Kotah	29	...	16	12	12	8	7	...	...	9	2
Do. Baran ...	151	4	143	138	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Do. Iklera ...	14	...	7	7	3	3	8	...	...	1	1
Total.	325	17	345	323	18	14	10	37	...	12	7
GRAN TOTAL.	... 411	17	17	17	14	14	10	37	...	1	27
											23 Days

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the Year 1911—12 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year																	
TRIBUNALS		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand			Disposed of during the year			Closing Balance			Value			Value			Average disposition			Remarks								
		Opening Balance			Past year			Present year			Past year			Present year			Past year			Days & Months								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Appellate Court in the exercise of original jurisdiction		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Civil Court, Kotah including Nizamat Courts under it	195	109	980	1,145	1,175	1,257	1,066	1,100	109	157	96,811.0.3	38	1,052	58	942	18	15	10	213	100	235	552	1,13,373.13.3	2	5	3	3	
Civil Court, Ikeda, including Nizamat Courts under it	129	92	773	712	902	804	810	683	92	121	4,9,277.0.9	41	619	52	625	78	7	2	80	139	204	26	39,735.3.9	2	3	3	3	
Civil Court, Baran, including Nizamat Courts under it	173	165	722	733	805	898	730	695	165	203	63,560.6.3	50	602	21	789	124	12	8	..	101	95	181	318	62,937.11.6	3	26	3	3
TOTAL .	497	366	2,476	2,596	2,973	2,902	2,607	2,481	366	481	2,46,266.14.6	120	2,336	131	2,156	383	31	20	3	394	335	620	1132	2,53,665.3.9	3	23	3	3

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS—RESULTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES DURING THE YEAR 1911–12 (1ST OCTOBER 1911 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1912).

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.	Application brought to the register.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of		REMARKS.																		
		Past year.	Present year.	Value of opening balance for present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Above 12 months.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Average duration.										
Civil Court, Kottayam, including Nizamat Courts under its jurisdiction	307	221	32,773	2	0	1,249	1,270	1,21,951	4	0	1,556	1,491	1,54,724	6	0	1,335	1,235	1,24,138	15	9	291	256	30,585	6	3	176	62	28	3	17
Civil Court, Ikkara, including Nizamat Courts under its jurisdiction	85	121	9,037	1	3	358	356	31,341	14	6	443	477	40,378	15	9	322	374	25,279	13	3	121	103	15,099	2	6	74	21	8	3	5
Civil Court, Buran, including Nizamat Courts under its jurisdiction	193	142	21,496	5	3	597	419	47,021	2	6	793	591	68,427	7	9	651	433	39,725	14	0	142	158	28,701	9	9	125	15	18	4	13
Total .	588	485	69,125	14	6	2,923	2,085	21,18758	6	2	2,811	2,570	2,57,881	4	8	2,326	2,053	21,13498	2	2	485	517	74,386	2	6	375	58	54	3	29

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Works—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil suits during the Year 1911–12 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement Showing the number of persons Confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Kotah State during the year 1911—12 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

STATIONS.	Number of Prisoners.			Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks (showing mortality among Convicts in Jail.)				
	Number of Prisons.	Remaining from last year.	Total	Past year.	Present year.								
			Admitted during the year.										
Kotah Jail	1	341	399	692	740	372·80	357·93	378	24,215—7—0 14 persons died (average of death per thousand is 35. 18)				

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Kottayam State during the year ending 30th September 1912

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the Year 1911—12 (1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912).

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Documents of every sort . . .	540	1,15,986 12 6	1,372 2 9	619	1,43,568 12 6	1,721 9 3	
<i>Deduct</i> —Expenditure	...	....	272 8 0	...	.....	258 5 0	
Net Profit	...	....		1,099 10 9	...	....	1,463 4 3

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities; in the Kotah State during the year ending 30th September 1912.

NAME.	OPENING BALANCE	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL IN CURRENT YEAR	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		BALANCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1912.	REMARKS.
		PAST.	PRESENT.		PAST	PRESENT.		
Kotah Municipality	... 4,192	29,681	27,106	31,598	27,465	27,950	3,632	
	...							

APPENDIX XVII.

Annual Statement of Rainfall measured at different Dispensaries in the Kotah State during the Year 1911—1912.

Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	September 1911.			October 1911.			November 1911.			December 1911.			January 1912.			February 1912.			March 1912.			April 1912.			May 1912.			June 1912.			July 1912.			August 1912.			Total.			Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.	Inches.	Cents.	Centes.				
1	Kotah City	...	5	38	...	15	25	...	10	...	85	...	...	79	...	...	05	...	06	...	...	...	07	...	04	1	13	12	92	9	17	29	61			
2	Atru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	57	19	30	13	56	51	31		
3	Baran	...	...	9	62	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	19	...	49	...	...	34	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Itawah	...	...	6	99	1	12	...	...	93	...	...	...	16	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	02	17	99	10	80	40	35		
5	Indargarh	...	...	11	84	...	30	1	60	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	96	2	10	13	27	13	34	43	68		
6	Khampur	...	...	12	20	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	10	...	06	...	03	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	30	17	83	13	81	45	89			
7	Mandana	...	...	5	11	...	42	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	14	95	11	20	33	28		
8	Mangrol	...	...	8	86	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	3	97	20	98	12	40	47
9	Sangod	...	...	7	84	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	15	85	13	43	38	52
10	Sultapur	...	...	7	07	...	21	...	34	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	02	...	24	1	35	20	97	13	28	43	59
11	Chhipa Bard	...	13	53	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	05	...	30	2	99	18	05	27	51	63	80
12	Aklera	8	46	...	09	...	95	22	09	...	30	17	...	15	93	43	04			
13	Manohar Thana	...	12	39	1	26	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	05	...	37	2	07	20	39	17	83	70	35
14	Shahabad	...	7	58	2	18	1	54	09	11	10	1	61	16	56	14	67	50	78				
15	Bakani	...	13	67	...	11	...	54	14	18	18	...	07	1	38	15	43	12	68				
16	Chechat	...	6	12	...	76	...	09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	31	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	66	18	53	17	51	51	06
17	Kishanganj	...	12	57	...	10	80	30	17	1	24	16	91	11	16	37	75				
18	Antah	...	6	27	...	15	...	75	80	30	17	1	24	16	91	11	16	37	75				

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains.

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ARTICLES.	DURING JUNE 1911			DURING JUNE 1912.			REMARKS.
	Maunds.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chattaks.	
Bheat	17	...	...	12 ...
Gram	18	...	...	15 ...
Juar	24	...	...	15 8
Barley	27	...	...	14 8
Bajra	15	...	...	10 ...
Rice (Country)	7	...	...	5 ...
Dal (Arhar)	9	...	...	8 8

APPENDIX XIX.

Budget grant and Expenditure of Public Works Department during the Year ending 30th September 1912.

Description of Works.	BUDGET GRANT.			ACTUALS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military Works	1,000	1,000	.....	1,154	1,154
Civil Buildings	93,914	36,027	1,29,941	1,21,760	35,269
Communications	32,700	62,800	95,500	23,570	55,198
Irrigation	3,000	6,000	9,000	7,219	10,242
Miscellaneous Improvements	60,915	4,944	65,859	48,844	27,038
Total	...	1,90,529	1,10,771	3,01,300	2,01,393	1,28,891	3,30,284
Tools and Plants	3,000	.....	.....	1,209
Establishment	46,000	.....	.....	46,085
TOTAL P. W. D. EXPENDITURE	3,50,300	.....	.....	3,77,578

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotah State during the Year ending 30th September 1912.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Kotah State during the year ending 30th September 1912.

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, &c.		Tari.		Total.		REMARKS.
	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	
Kotah	265	47,441	...	...	70	1,311	...	48,752	The Akbari Thaka has been given for the whole State including the Jagir and Dadkh Villages—hence increase in number of Shops and revenue.
Gadja and Bhang Shops are ceasing to exist in small villages.								...	335		

APPENDIX XXII
Statements Showing the Actual Income and Expenditure
of the Kotah State.

APPENDIX

Statement Showing the Actual Income of the Kotah State during Samvat year 1968 from the proposed Budget Estimate

No.	Particulars	Sanctioned Budget for Samvat 1968.	Actual income Samvat 1968.	Budget Estimate for Samvat 1969.
1	LAND REVENUE—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	(a) Current	22,00,000 0 0	24,44,382 12 3	26,00,000 0 0
	(b) Arrears	25,000 0 0	27,323 8 0	25,000 0 0
	(c) Irrigation	12,000 0 0	21,344 0 3	15,000 0 0
	Total. ...	22,37,000 0 0	24,93,050 4 6	26,40,000 0 0
2	CUSTOMS—			
	(a) Customs Department ...	5,25,000 0 0	7,24,420 9 6	6,00,000 0 0
	(b) Mapa	30,000 0 0	46,124 7 0	40,000 0 0
	Total. ...	5,55,000 0 0	7,70,515 0 6	6,40,000 0 0
3	FOREST—			
	(a) Jungle	60,000 0 0	1,13,423 12 6	70,000 0 0
	(b) Shikargah	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	Total. ...	63,000 0 0	1,16,423 12 6	73,000 0 0
4	JUDICIAL—			
	(a) Stamps	58,000 0 0	70,840 7 9	65,000 0 0
	(b) Fines	20,000 0 0	19,956 9 3	15,000 0 0
	(c) Fees and Talbana ...	4,000 0 0	2,366 9 3	2,000 0 0
	(d) Registration	1,000 0 0	1,048 4 6	1,000 0 0
	Total. ...	83,000 0 0	94,211 14 9	83,000 0 0
5	Tribute from Kotris and Jagirdars ...	1,09,400 0 0	1,20,516 6 0	1,19,400 0 0
6	Compensation in lieu of dues on Salt.	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
7	Takavi	8,000 0 0	9,356 4 9	10,000 0 0
8	Abkari	45,000 0 0	48,752 0 3	45,000 0 0
9	Gardens	6,400 0 0	8,091 4 0	6,550 0 0
10	Jail	1,500 0 0	1,692 0 0	1,500 0 0
11	Bohargat	5,000 0 0	10,074 8 3	1,000 0 0
12	Railway	17,000 0 0	29,102 11 0	30,000 0 0
13	Refunds	8,000 0 0	10,672 5 9	8,000 0 0
14	Exchange and Interest	3,000 0 0	10,531 1 3	3,000 0 0
15	Miscellaneous	90,000 0 0	1,10,112 1 9	90,000 0 0
	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	32,50,475 0 0	38,52,306 11 3	37,69,625 0 0
	Not recoveries over advances and debts	.....	52,403 11 3	.....
	EXTRAORDINARY—			
	Receipts on account of share of auction proceeds of opium sales in Bombay...	.....	39,04,710 6 6	.....
	Grand Total Rupees ...	.....	8,81,933 13 0	.....
	Balance in hand on 30th Sept. 1911	.....	47,86,644 3 6	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	17,59,229 7 9	.....
			65,45,870 11 3	.....

XXII.

1st October 1911 to 30th September 1912 with Sanctioned Estimates of Samvat 1968 and for Samvat 1969.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BUDGET AND ACTUALS OF SAMVAT 1968			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF SAMVAT 1968 AND 1969			REMARKS.
More		Less	More.		Less.	
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
2,44,382	12	3	.....			4,00,000 0 0
2,323	8	0	.....			.....
9,344	0	3	.....			3,000 0 0
2,56,050	4	6	.....			4 03000 0 0
1,99,420	9	6	.....			75,000 0 0
16,124	7	0	.....			10,000 0 0
2,15,545	0	6	.....			85,000 0 0
53,423	12	6	.....			10,000 0 0
.....
53,423	12	6	.....			10,000 0 0
12,840	7	9	.....			7,000 0 0
.....	43	6	9	.....		5,000 0 0
.....	1,633	6	9	.....		2,000 0 0
48	4	6	.....			.....
12,888	12	3	1,676 13 6			7,000 0 0
11,116	6	0	.....			10,000 0 0
.....
1,356	4	9	.....			2,000 0 0
3,752	0	3	.....			.....
1,691	4	0	.....			150 0 0
192	0	0	.....			.....
5,074	8	3	.....			.....
12,102	11	0	.....			4,000 0 0
2,672	5	9	.....			.....
7,531	1	3	.....			.....
20,112	1	9	.....			.....
6,03,508	8	9	1,676 13 6			11,000 0 0
Net increase	6,01,831 11 3		Net increase			5,19,150 0 0
.....
.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX

Statement showing the actual Expenditure of the Kotah State during Samvat 1968 from 1st for Samvat

No.	Particulars.	Budget for Samvat 1968.			Actual Expenditure for Samvat 1968.			Budget Estimate for Samvat 1969.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Tribute to British Govt.	4,34,720	0	0	4,34,720	0	0	4,34,720	0	0
2	,, to Jeypore	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0
3	PALACE—										
	(a) Personel expense of H. H. ...	1,56,600	0	0	1,59,489	0	9	1,57,800	0	0	
	(b) „ of Shri Maharaj Kumar ...	3,000	0	0	3,016	9	6	3,000	0	0	
	(c) Establishments... ...	68,694	0	0	59,228	10	9	72,204	0	0	
	(d) Personal allowance of Their Highnesses the Maharaniji Sahibas	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	
	(e) Other individual allowances and Denzenana	45,360	0	0	45,360	0	0	45,360	0	0	
	Total	...	3,18,654	0	0	3,12,094	5	0	3,23,364	0	0
4	Mahakma Khas	26,372	0	0	26,143	8	6	26,552	0	0
5	Revenue Department—										
	(a) Mal Sadar	2,07,127	0	0	2,02,096	3	6	2,06,527	0	0	
	(b) Irrigation	8,782	0	0	6,749	2	6	8,782	0	0	
	(c) Sanitation in the District ...	18,000	0	0	15,359	14	9	18,000	0	0	
	(d) Rasooms or annual payments to Patels, Sansris and Balahis, Huk Kanungo	1,01,496	0	0	1,01,701	7	3	1,01,796	0	0	
	(e) Bohargat	600	0	0	438	6	9	.....		
	(f) Takavi	15,000	0	0	10,495	0	0	.....		
	Total	...	3,51,005	0	0	3,36,840	2	9	3,35,105	0	0
6	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	33,830	0	0	31,795	2	6	34,438	0	0
7	Foj (Army)—										
	(a) Office Establishment	7,837	0	0	7,809	0	3	7,837	0	0	
	(b) Artillery	43,512	0	0	42,575	8	9	43,512	0	0	
	(c) Fort Garrison	57,354	0	0	57,176	1	0	57,354	0	0	
	(d) Regular Cavalry	83,358	0	0	85,233	14	0	83,358	0	0	
	(e) Irregular „ ..	46,578	0	0	46,236	15	3	46,578	0	0	
	(f) Regular Infantry	1,01,919	0	0	1,01,889	7	3	1,01,919	0	0	
	(k) Irregular „ ..	38,114	0	0	37,751	1	6	38,114	0	0	
	Total	...	3,78,672	0	0	3,78,672	0	0	3,78,672	0	0
8	Police Department—										
	Police	2,31,003	0	0	2,26,473	1	9	2,34,353	0	0	
	Criminal Tribes	3,459	0	0	2,160	13	6	3,459	0	0	
	Total	...	2,34,462	0	0	2,28,633	15	3	2,37,812	0	0
9	Customs Department	44,671	0	0	43,500	14	0	45,919	0	0
10	Account and Audit Office	11,172	0	0	10,707	14	3	13,314	0	0
11	Treasury	7,081	0	0	7,396	0	9	7,081	0	0
12	Kotris	1,765	0	0	1,807	2	3	1,846	0	0
	Carried over		

XXII (Continued).

October 1911 to 30th September 1912 with the Estimate of Samvat 1968 and the Budget Estimate 1969.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ESTIMATE AND THE ACTUALS OF SAMVAT 1968				DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF SAMVATS 1968 AND 1969				REMARKS.
More		Less.		Increase.		Decrease.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
.....	
.....	
2,889 0 9	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 9 6	.....	9,465 5 3	3,510 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
2,905 10 3	9,465 5 3	4,710 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. ..	228 7 6	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,030 12 6	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,032 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,640 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205 7 3	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	161 9 3	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,505 0 0	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
205 7 3	14,370 4 6	300 0 0	.....	16,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,034 13 6	608 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	936 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	177 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,875 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	341 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	362 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,875 14 0	1,875 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,529 14 3	3,350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,298 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,828 0 9	3,350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,170 2 0	1,248 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	464 1 9	2,142 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
315 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 2 3	.....	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	

APPENDIX

*Statement showing the actual Expenditure of the Kotah State during Samvat 1968 from 1st
for Samvat*

No.	Particulars.	Budget for Samvat 1968.	Actual Expenditure for Samvat 1968.	Budget Estimate for Samvat 1969.
	Brought forward ...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13	KARKHANAS.—			
	(a) Establishment	2,566 0 0	2,506 10 3	2,566 0 0
	(b) Raj Stable	43,745 0 0	53,741 8 9	44,087 0 0
	(c) Polo Stable	21,100 0 0	19,404 12 9	21,100 0 0
	(d) Elephants	13,892 0 0	13,980 0 0	13,892 0 0
	(e) Bullocks	8,920 0 0	8,474 6 3	8,920 0 0
	(f) Camels	7,122 0 0	2,647 15 0	7,122 0 0
	(g) Farash Khana Garh	8,075 0 0	7,384 4 9	8,099 0 0
	(h) " Bungalow	3,773 0 0	5,416 12 9	4,217 0 0
	(i) Grass Establishment	1,458 0 0	1,272 15 9	1,458 0 0
	(j) Nuqqar Khana	1,843 0 0	1,763 1 6	1,843 0 0
	Total ...	1,12,494 0 0	1,16,592 7 9	1,13,304 0 0
14	Ambar	4,063 0 0	3,968 3 6	4,123 0 0
15	Gardens	19,363 0 0	19,478 0 9	21,086 0 0
16	FOREST CONSERVANCY—			
	(a) Forest	28,231 0 0	27,468 11 0	29,527 0 0
	(b) Shukargah	15,597 0 0	11,080 7 6	15,597 0 0
	Total ...	43,828 0 0	38,549 2 6	45,124 0 0
17	Schools	52,895 0 0	39,341 1 3	54,473 0 0
18	Public Works Department	3,95,000 0 0	3,77,578 1 6	4,21,650 0 0
19	Medical	78,441 0 0	78,527 0 6	77,263 0 0
20	Jail	27,650 0 0	24,215 7 0	27,770 0 0
21	PUN DEPARTMENT—			
	(a) Charities	1,52,508 0 0	1,49,737 11 0	1,53,470 0 0
	(b) Anathalay	950 0 0	725 11 0	932 0 0
	(c) Subscription	2,000 0 0	276 4 0	2,000 0 0
	(d) Pensions	69,580 0 0	68,057 2 3	68,984 0 0
	(e) Gratuities	1,000 0 0	5,652 6 6	1,000 0 0
	Total ...	2,26,038 0 0	2,24,449 2 9	2,26,386 0 0
22	VAKILS—			
	Abu	4,533 8 0	4,022 15 6	4,533 8 0
	Deoli	3,299 8 0	3,196 15 0	3,299 8 0
	Total ...	7,833 0 0	7,219 14 6	7,833 0 0
23	Committee Walter Krit (Rajputra-Hitkarni Sabha) ...	1,218 0 0	1,223 3 6	1,218 0 0
24	Band	7,264 0 0	7,260 14 9	7,264 0 0
25	Festivals	13,024 0 0	14,487 13 9	14,300 0 0
26	GIFTS AND REWARDS—			
	(a) Marriage	4,800 0 0	2,710 0 0	4,800 0 0
	(b) Guests	8,000 0 0	15,288 7 0	10,000 0 0
	(c) Rewards	2,100 0 0	91 9 6	2,100 0 0
	Total ...	14,900 0 0	18,090 0 6	16,900 0 0
	Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....

XXII (Continued).

October 1911 to 30th September 1912 with the Estimate of Samvat 1968 and the Budget Estimate 1969.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ESTIMATE AND THE ACTUALS OF SAMVAT 1968				DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF SAMVATS 1968 AND 1969				REMARKS.
More		Less.		Increase.		Decrease.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
.....				
.....			59 5 9			.....	
9,996	8	9	.....			342 0 0		
.....			1,695 3 3			.....	
.....	88	0 0	.....			.....
.....			445 9 9			.....	
.....			4,474 1 0			.....	
.....			690 11 3			24 0 0		
1,643	12	9	.....			444 0 0		
.....			185 0 3			.....	
.....			79 14 6			.....	
11,728	5	6	7,629 13 9			810 0 0		
.....			94 12 6			60 0 0		
.....	115	0 9	.....			1,723 0 0		
..	.....		762 5 0			1,296 0 0		
.....			4,516 8 6			.....	
.....			5,278 13 6			1,296 0 0		
.....			13,553 14 9			1,578 0 0		
.....			17,421 14 6			26,650 0 0		
.....	86	0 6	.....			.....		1,178 0 0
.....			3,434 9 0			120 0 0		
.....			2,770 5 0			962 0 0		
.....			224 5 0			.....		18 0 0
.....			1,723 12 0			.....	
.....			1,522 13 9			.....		596 0 0
4,652	6	6	.....			.....
4,652	6	6	6,241 3 9			962 0 0		614 0 0
.....			510 8 6			.....	
.....			102 9 0			.....	
.....			613 1 6			.....	
5	3	6	.....			.....
.....			3 1 3			.....	
1,463	13	9	.....			1,276 0 0		
.....				
.....			2,090 0 0			.....	
7,288	7	0	.....			2,000 0 0		
.....			2,008 6 6			.....	
7,288	7	0	4,098 6 6			2,000 0 0		
.....				

APPENDIX

Statement showing the actual Expenditure of the Kotah State during Samvat 1968 from 1st for Samvat

No.	Particulars.	Budget for Samvat 1968.	Actual Expenditure for Samvat 1968.	Budget Estimate for Samvat 1969.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....
27	Boats and Steam Launch	1,144 0 0	1,202 15 0	1,150 0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	157 0 6	1,000 0 0
29	Allowance to Jhalawar Ex-Chief ...	20,000 0 0	20,025 7 6	20,000 0 0
30	Compensation to Kotris and Jagirdars for Salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
31	Refunds	10,000 0 0	8,434 3 0	10,000 0 0
32	MISCELLANEOUS—			
	Travelling allowance	10,000 0 0	8,644 13 9	10,000 0 0
	Other Ordinary Expenses ...	44,000 0 0	46,459 1 0	44,000 0 0
	Total ...	54,000 0 0	55,103 14 9	54,000 0 0
	Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	29,50,131 13 0	28,85,788 1 6	29,81,239 13 0
	EATORDINARY EXPENDITURE—			
1	Payments towards Capital Expenditure of Guna Baran Railway ...	.....	8,000 0 0	.....
2	Visit of His Highness to Allahabad Exhibition ... ... ...	.....	166 7 0	.....
3	Coronation Darbar at Delhi ... ...	.....	98,094 11 3	.....
4	Reserve Fund ... ... ...	.....	6,02,813 7 0	.....
5	Visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress to Kotah ...	.....	1,37,988 10 0	.....
6	Deepening wells and Baoris to meet scarcity of water supply &c. &c. ...	.....	3,767 14 0	.....
7	Famine Fund ... ... ...	.....	8,81,933 13 0	.....
8	Subscription to Hindu University and other Colleges ... ... ...	.....	2,00,000 0 0	.....
9	Water works ... ... ...	.....	1,00,000 0 0	.....
	Total Extraordinary Expenditure ...	.....	20,32,764 14 3	.....
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure ... ... ...	.....	49,18,552 15 9	.....
	Balance in hand on 30th September 1912 ... ... ...	.....	16,27,320 11 6	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	65,45,873 11 3	.....

XXII (Continued).

October 1911 to 30th September 1912 with the Estimate of Samvat 1968 and the Budget Estimate 1969.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief in the Kotah State during the Year 1911—1912.

Names of Dispensaries	Number of Patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.					Daily Average.	Expenditure.			Operations.		Remarks.
	Outdoor.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Major.	Minor.						
Koath City Hospital..	20,737	419	327	43	20	29	206·25	5,546	8	6	100	844		
Victoria ,,,	8,718	200	169	20	7	4	71·09	8,672	12	3	18	288		
Local Regimental ,,,	13,843	92	75	7	3	7	133·42	2,160	1	9	8	343		
Atru Dispensary ,,,	3,331	38	30	4	1	3	27·02	929	13	3	2	125		
Baran ,,,	12,805	53	43	7	2	1	117·75	2,242	8	6	19	338		
Itawah ,,,	5,587	38	35	2	...	1	43·00	1,111	11	6	18	387		
Indargarh ,,,	5,344	40	29	8	2	1	62·67	1,274	9	9	7	92		
Khanpur ,,,	5,503	25	21	...	2	2	38·82	1,263	14	3	1	86		
Mandana ,,,	3,111	63	56	2	2	3	27·19	1,204	14	6	4	113		
Mangrol ,,,	5,030	54	49	1	1	3	56·52	793	10	9	2	309		
Sangod ,,,	6,615	17	15	2	...	...	45·21	1,111	5	3	4	114		
Sultanpur ,,,	5,247	22	17	3	...	2	35·82	924	4	9	4	188		
Chipa Barod ,,,	8,277	118	110	6	1	1	73·30	1,072	3	6	36	170		
Iklera ,,,	7,311	39	36	2	...	1	50·77	1,218	13	...	5	259		
Manohar Thana ...	5,044	32	26	4	1	1	32·62	1,538	6	6	5	183		
Shahabad ..	3,508	31	26	4	1	...	31·29	936	13	...	3	95		
Bakani ...	7,305	41	35	4	...	2	45·53	1,224	13	6	2	137		
Chechat ...	6,599	27	19	2	2	4	38·57	994	9	10	3	148		
Kishanganj ...	5,836	23	23	...	...	...	51·21	1,643	2	3	6	170		
Antah ...	5,686	37	32	1	3	1	36·19	1,044	6	4	1	123		
Agency Surgeon, his office staff, Bhanwargarh dispensary and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,724	1	10	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,45,437	1,409	1,173	122	48	66	1224·24	80,633	8	9	1248	4,512		

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Kotah State, for the year ending 30th September 1912.

Name.	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		† Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Kotah State ...	... *6,39,089	11,562	12,129	567	...	9,009	6,746	2,263 19.59
								20.51 15.26
								11.40

* Includes the Population of Kotris 47,829 for which Statistics are not available

† Exclusive of Kotris.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools Maintained by the Kotah State for the Year 1911—1912.

Number of Institutions	Description of Schools	Number on Roll	Average Daily Attendance	EXPENDITURE.			Remarks.
				Present year.	Past year.	College State	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
1.	H H the Maharao's High School including Nobles' Boarding House ...	119	111	88	79	...	14,134 11 3
2.	Branch School including Sanskrit Department ...	100	112	82	88	...	2,394 11 3
	Nangri Section including Normal Class	21	30	19	19	1,365 0 0	1,365 0 0
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
61	Boys' Schools ...	...	3,992	3,384	2,895	2,265	9,842 10 6
	Girls' Schools ...	...	294	217	165	136	757 14 9
	Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	2,226 11 9
	Scholarships and Stipends	...	...	...	...	...	2,966 5 9
	Mayo College Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	5,653 0 0
	Total	...	4,526	3,854	3,249	2,587	17,894 6 10,600 9 2,226 11 9
							39,341 1 3

